FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 159 *16 August 1978*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

Soviet Envoy Asks Implementation of Disarmament Proposals	AA 1	1/A6
TASS Attacks U.S. Official's Nuclear Test Ban Position	AA 1	1/A6
Meeting of Soviet, U.S. SALT Delegations Reported	AA 2	1/A9

GENERAL

Studio Nine Devoted to USSR, U.S., PRC Roles in Detente [Zorin, Zagladin, Shishlin]	A 1	1/A8
Situation in Africa	A 2	1/A9
Human Rights	A 3	1/A10
Canceled Trade Contracts	A 7	1/A14
PRC-U.S. Ties	A 8	1/B1
Nonaligned Movement	A 9	1/B2
Campaign Against SRV	A 10	1/B3
PRC Internal Struggle	A 10	1/B3
Prospects for Detente	A 11	1/B4
Antiracism Conference Delegates Hit S. Africa, U.S. [Lopatin]	A 13	1/B6

UNITED STATES

Sturua Views U.S. Press Reports on Peterson Spy Case [IZVESTIYA 12 Aug]	B 1	1/B7
U.S. Public Favors Improved Relations With USSR	B 4	1/B10
U.S. Admits Former Nazis, Denies Visas to Communists [Andronov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 9 Aug]	B 4	1/B10
Congressional Majority Determined To Intensify Arms Race [Soltan]	B 5	1/B11
Stoklitskiy Notes U.S. Aid to 'Reactionary Regimes'	B 6	1/B12
'Double Standard' of U.S. Human Rights Campaign Hit [Kornilov]	B 7	1/B13
U.S. Attempts To Increase Japanese Ties to Military Alliance	B 8	1/B14
Halt of U.S. Aid to Pakistan Criticized	B 9	1/C1
Moscow Cites Report on U.S. Troop Transfer to Europe	B 10	1/C2
Pentagon Plans Increased Foreign Arms Sales	B 10	1/C2
Carter Concerned by 'Raging' Inflation in U.S.	B 10	1/C2
House Extends Deadline for Equal Rights Amendment	B 10	1/C2

CHINA

Hua's European Visit Extends Anti-Soviet Campaign	C 1	1/C3
Militarism, Hegemonism Features of PRC Foreign Policy [Kornilov]	C 1	1/C3
PRC Abandons Aid Commitments to African States [(Balasanov)]	C 2	1/C4

EAST EUROPE

Poland's Gierek Visits Kiev, Departs for Home D 1 1/C5
PRAVDA Cites SCINTEIA on Brezhnev-Ceausescu Meeting D 1 1/C5
TASS Reports Hua Kuo-feng's Arrival in Bucharest D 1 1/C5

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

TASS Describes NATO Maneuvers To Be Held in Sept-Oct E 1 1/C6
Soviet-FRG Ties a 'Sensitive Indicator' of Detente E 1 1/C6
[Grigoryants in IZVESTIYA 12 Aug]
Moscow Reports on Efforts To Form Portuguese Government E 3 1/C8
Letter to UK MP's Hits on Human Rights Issue E 4 1/C9
West Europe Planning Encroachments on Democratic Freedoms E 6 1/C11
[Korochantsev]
Danish Draft Budget Plans Increased Military Spending E 6 1/C11
TASS Reports Italian Communists Exchange Party Cards E 7 1/C12
Swedish Communist's Document Opposes 'Cold War' Moves E 7 1/C12

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

TASS Reports Reaction to Camp David Talks F 1 1/C13
Egyptian Parties' Merger Branded As-Sadat 'Maneuver' F 1 1/C13
Moscow Welcomes Efforts To Lessen Tension in Maghreb F 2 1/C14
Soviet Naval Vessels To Visit PDRY 19-24 Aug F 3 1/D1
Algerian Delegation Continues Visit, Praises USSR F 3 1/D1
[PRAVDA 10 Aug]
Soviet Naval Squadron's Visit to Syria Reported F 4 1/D2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Aug]
LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA Decries Plots Against PDRY [28 Jul] F 5 1/D3

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

USSR, Cyprus Sign Cultural-Scientific Agreement G 1 1/D4
Imperialists Behind Turkish-Greek Tension on Cyprus G 1 1/D4
[Suyetina]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Kuznetsov Blasts AFL-CIO, CIA Offensive in Africa H 1 1/D5
[PRAVDA 10 Aug]
Pentagon Planning 'Rescue Operation' for Rhodesian Whites H 2 1/D6
Briefs: Sierra Leone Delegation H 3 1/D7

SOUTH ASIA

Indian Ambassador Reviews Growth of Ties With USSR J 1 1/D8
Taraki Delivers Report to PDP Central Committee in Kabul J 1 1/D8

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Philippine Trade Unions Criticize U.S. Military Presence K 1 1/D9
U.S., PRC Attempts To Influence ASEAN Condemned K 1 1/D9
[(Shmidtin)]

INDOCHINA

SRV Deputy Foreign Minister Holds Talks in Moscow L 1 1/D10
VNA Denies Cambodian Allegations of Airspace Intrusions L 1 1/D10

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Brezhnev, Colombian President Exchange Telegrams N 1 1/D11
Cuban Party Workers Study CPSU Leadership of Agriculture N 1 1/D11
[PRAVDA 12 Aug]
Panama Elections Show People's 'Increased Awareness' N 1 1/D11
[PRAVDA 9 Aug]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

New Book of Brezhnev's Speeches. Articles on Foreign Policy R 1 1/D12
Podrabinek Gets 5 Years Exile for Charging Psychiatric Abuses R 1 1/D12

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 15 August T 1 1/D13
All Union Meeting Hits Lags in Harvest Equipment Supply T 1 1/D13
Nuriyev Views 'Bottlenecks' in Boosting Livestock Raising T 2 1/D14
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 33]
Above-Plan Grain Sales To Get Special Incentives T 9 1/E7
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 12 Aug]

Item 856-B-8

PREX 7.10: FBIS-SOV-78-159

FBIS-SOV-159
Wednesday
16 August 1978
Vol III No 159

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED

ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

606

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

SOVIET ENVOY ASKS IMPLEMENTATION OF DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD151852Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1414 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, 15 August--At today's session of the Disarmament Committee, USSR representative Viktor Likhachev made a speech on the question of banning new types and systems of weapons of mass annihilation.

The Soviet Union, he recalled, had proposed that comprehensive agreement be concluded banning the development and production of new types and systems of such weaponry. This agreement would reliably impede the appearance of new and even more destructive types and systems of mass annihilation weapons. To achieve this agreement, the Soviet Union had proposed in the Disarmament Committee that a special group of qualified government experts be established under the aegis of the committee to insure an even deeper and more all-round study of potentially dangerous trends in the creation of new lethal weapons and to bring these trends to light.

A number of committee members demonstrated a constructive spirit in supporting that proposal. It was now necessary for all committee members to make every effort to enable such a group of qualified experts to begin work in the very near future, the Soviet representative stressed.

He also suggested that the proposals of the socialist countries in the Disarmament Committee on concluding an international convention to ban the production, stockpiling, deployment and application of nuclear neutron weapons be implemented. The signing of this convention would vividly demonstrate the desire of all states to achieve real success in the field of disarmament. The Soviet Union intends to adhere to the statement that it will not embark on the creation of neutron weapons unless the United States does.

The USSR representative called upon the United States and other Western states to immediately begin talks on a complete and unconditional renunciation of the production and deployment of nuclear neutron weapons.

TASS ATTACKS U.S. OFFICIAL'S NUCLEAR TEST BAN POSITION

LD151704Y Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 15, TASS--TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes: Representatives of the USSR, the USA and Britain came up recently with an agreed communique in the U.N. Disarmament Committee in Geneva, saying that they had reached considerable progress during the tripartite talks on the drafting of a treaty on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests. It was said in the communique that the sides concerned strive to bring the talks to an early and successful conclusion.

Such a positive development of events undoubtedly gladdens all those who are aware of the importance of an early conclusion of such a treaty for stopping the nuclear arms race. To judge by reactions from different capitals, public opinion abroad, welcoming the progress made, highly assesses the initiative and efforts of the Soviet Union which has been consistently seeking a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests.

It is known that in clearing the way to a constructive agreement at the Geneva talks, the Soviet Union met its negotiating partners halfway on the most difficult questions.

It agreed to checks on a voluntary basis, to the imposition of a moratorium on peaceful nuclear explosions and to the suggestion that the treaty should enter into force even if not all the five nuclear powers, but only three of them--the USSR, the USA and Britain--take part in it at the initial stage.

At the same time, there are also other voices to be heard in the West, voices playing into the hand of the opponents of detente and disarmament. Thus, during hearings in the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, which began in Washington on August 14, to discuss the conclusion a treaty on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests, and a strategic arms limitation agreement, Donald Kerr, acting assistant secretary of energy for defense program; adopted a strange position, to say the least, a position which only meets the interests of certain circles which do not wish any restriction of the nuclear arms race.

D. Kerr said that as a result of the conclusion of a treaty on complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, the United States may lose its advantages in the manufacture of nuclear weapons as well as weapons-testing experience. At the same time, without any grounds whatsoever he tried to question the Soviet Union's sincerity in respect of the drafted treaty. D. Kerr also suggested that this treaty, (if it is signed at all, he added) should be concluded for the shortest possible term so that the United States could keep its testing grounds and laboratories for the development and testing of nuclear weapons and the opportunity of resuming these tests at any moment, if necessary.

Mr Kerr's reservations and conditions testify, to put it mildly, to the lack of sincerity on his part with regard to this document. The question arises: How is one to reconcile Mr Kerr's position with the official position of the USA, as expressed in the agreed communique of the three powers in Geneva?

MEETING OF SOVIET, U.S. SALT DELEGATIONS REPORTED

LD151146Y Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 15, TASS--The Soviet and U.S. delegations to the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks held a new meeting here today.

STUDIO NINE DEVOTED TO USSR, U.S., PRC ROLES IN DETENTE

LD151630Y Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1515 GMT 29 Jul 78 LD

[Studio Nine program presented by Valentin Zorin with Prof Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, chief consultant of a CPSU Central Committee section]

[Text] [Zorin] Good afternoon, comrades. We are meeting again at Studio Nine of the Ostankimo Television Center for our monthly program to talk about important international events. Let me introduce the participants in today's meeting: Prof Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, chief consultant of a CPSU Central Committee Section.

We receive many letters from you these days and the writers ask us to dwell during the talks in Studio Nine on problems of international detente and on the difficulties this process has recently encountered. In particular, we were asked to talk about this by viewers Petr Ivanovich Kirkilenko from Chernovtsy, Gukasyan from Kuybyshev, worker Comrade Bekleshov from Riga and many other viewers. I believe that this interest and the definite alarm apparent in your letters are quite justified, because recently, as a result primarily of the activities of the Washington administration, certain difficulties have appeared in the process of detente--difficulties in Soviet-American relations. Not only are they stagnating, but some elements of retreat have even appeared.

This naturally arouses anxiety among the public. And in these conditions, understanding that it is not a popular move, some Washington figures are making efforts to blame the Soviet Union for these negative phenomena. Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, is particularly active in this respect. Much has been said about him recently and I believe it is not so much because he is such an important figure on the international political arena but because this man has a responsible position in Washington.

Professor Brzezinski has recently produced a concept which is much in use. According to him, there is an unwritten detente code and a written detente code, and the unwritten code is being violated by the Soviet Union. The result is the difficulties which have arisen on the international arena. More specifically, according to Zbigniew Brzezinski, these violations of the unwritten detente code primarily assume two forms. One of the points, according to the author's version, is Soviet expansionism in Africa. This violates the unwritten detente code. Vadim Valentinovich, I would like to ask you to begin with this problem.

[Zagladin] It is difficult to say anything about an unwritten code. However, as you said Valentin Sergeyevich, there is a written code. This code is the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, in which all participating sides have formulated clearly their understanding of detente. If you consider a specific fact, such as Africa, I would like to quote this written code.

[Zorin] By the way, Vadim Valentinovich, the world public is celebrating the third anniversary of this most important international event.

[Zagladin] The conference was held on 30 July to 1 August 1975. Let us consider the following pages of this written code. Page 15 is an introduction to the text on the question of security in Europe. It says that the aim of the conference's participants is to create conditions under which people can live in real and firm peace, protected against any attempt on or threat to their security. This is the first thesis. It is pointed out on the next page that the participants would like to make their contribution toward the basic rights, economic and social progress and well-being of all people.

The next provision is on page 17 and is the first principle, the most fundamental of all principles--sovereign equality and respect for the rights of sovereignty. It says frankly that the participants will respect each other's rights to elect and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems. Finally on page 21 the eighth principle is the equality and right of the people to determine their destiny. This states very clearly that the participating states will respect the equality and right of the people to determine their destiny while acting constantly in accordance with the aims and principles of the United Nations.

These are the theses which could be quoted in this connection. What are these theses actually saying? They say that the participants in the Helsinki conference saw as one of their important aims--as written in the act--cooperation to insure that all people can live in peace, in an atmosphere of security and be able to determine freely the path of their development, to determine freely the sociopolitical, cultural and other orders without interference of pressure from outside. This is a summary of the issues.

Situation in Africa

Let us consider the situation in Africa as it was. I will not mention the essence of the matter, since much has been said about it already, including on this program. But if you consider these provisions of the Final Act, it is quite obvious that the duty of any participant in this conference is to help the African people to live in peace, security and tranquility and to be able to freely determine their fate without pressure of interference from outside.

It was for this purpose and in these interests that the Soviet Union acted and is acting, with other socialist countries. We are continuing to insure that Angola or Ethiopia or any other nation in Africa can live in peace without aggression from outside, without pressure, and it was for this purpose that we provided aid and support.

Therefore our policy was completely consistent with the Helsinki conference and stemmed from the provisions of the Final Act. This means that we have obviously not violated any written code.

As far as the other side of the question is concerned, I would like to express the following thought, which I believe is correct. It is the countries which organized intervention in the internal affairs--and continue to do so--of African countries beginning with Angola and Ethiopia and ending with Zaire, the countries which organized or supported outside interference in the internal affairs of these countries--they are the ones which violate these principles. And these countries are our Western partners, beginning with the United States.

What is the idea behind this? The idea is very simple. They normally speak of the social status quo, and say that detente is detente but social status quo is the principle which must not be violated. And what is the result? On the one hand the act stipulates the right of a people to determine or change their social or other system as they deem necessary, while on the other hand the principle of social status quo is put forward as excluding any changes and, what is more, assuming a struggle against these changes. I think that it is this principle of the social status quo which is quite obviously a violation of the Helsinki act. And it must be said that the principle is not realistic--it is completely unrealistic--because the changes taking place in the world--and they have been taking place during the entire history of mankind--the changes are determined by objective natural laws of society's development.

What do these changes mean in Africa? It is the aspiration of the people to free themselves from the system of colonialism and the vestiges of this sytem which were forced on these people by the colonizing European powers and by the United States. Many countries have already freed themselves from this dependence. Others which have not yet freed themselves naturally aspire to do so.

[Zorin] Vadim Valentinovich, never has the Soviet Union committed itself--either in writing or verbally--to support the reactionary forces, to support colonialism and to support the status quo, the existing situation which suits imperialism.

[Zagladin] It could not be otherwise, because reactionary regimes are, as a rule, imposed on the people from outside. This is not the will of the people, not the will of the working people in any countries. Naturally, we cannot support such things. First, it is an unrealistic policy because it contradicts the legal march of history and, second, it is a policy which contradicts the obligations adopted by all countries which participated in Helsinki. I will repeat once more, the obligations were meant to help all people to live in peace and to freely determine their fate. It is here that we have a confrontation.

[Shishlin] I would like to add a couple of words. I have an idea that this unwritten code for detente seems to be simply a vehicle for the statements of the interests of the ruling class or group which is connected by certain quite specific circles, which aim for quite definite targets. One must say that these concepts themselves, which are directed almost accusingly toward the Soviet Union, are beneath criticism. Especially because this very unwritten detente code composed by a responsible member of the U.S. administration, involves and in a way justifies the actions taken by the United States itself.

The actions are simple. They are covered by the convenient concept known as the balance of fear. The balance of fear is a breeding ground for the emergence of many myths, beginning with the myth of the Soviet threat, and including the myth of Soviet expansionism in Africa, the myth of the stability of the status quo and so on and so forth. And, of course, it is a short step from these concepts to practical solutions, such as intervention in Africa and the decisions recently adopted at the NATO session in Washington.

[Zorin] Of course the colonialists would very much like to preserve the situations which suit them in Africa. When the Soviet Union, with its principled foreign policy, supports the national liberation movements, this is represented as a violation of the existing situation, the status quo, and is represented as a violation of the unwritten detente code.

Human Rights

We have touched upon the first thesis of the concept developed by those who talk about the violation of this unwritten code by the Soviet Union. The second thesis relates to the fact that the Soviet Union allegedly does not insure human rights. This contradicts the Final Act of Helsinki, and these actions of the Soviet Union also interfere with detente. Therefore, the United States has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and reproach us for not following the direction of detente. This is a very cunning thesis, and I would like to ask you, Vadim Valentinovich, to comment on the second thesis, too.

[Zagladin] We must remember that we have already discussed this question a couple of times, but certain new aspects keep appearing which are worth considering.

To begin with, let us take the written code, that is, the Final Act. Page 20 of the Soviet issue contains the seventh principle: respect for human rights and basic freedoms, including freedom of thought, conscience and convictions. Our country fully accepts this principle, and everything that is written here is included in our Constitution.

Let us continue; the same document includes the following: The sixth principle says: The participants will refrain from any interference, overt or covert, individual or collective, in internal or foreign affairs, within the internal competence of another state-participant irrespective of their relations. And finally it is pointed out that each country has the right to determine its legislation and each country will respect this right of another country. These are the provisions linked to the question you touched upon, Valentin Sergeyevich.

What is the significance of these provisions? First, the declaration of human rights and basic freedoms and second, noninterference by some countries in the internal affairs of others and mutual respect for the laws, principles and customs of each country. This is all natural. I have already said that we fully maintain human rights and fully observe the other principles, including noninterference in internal affairs, respect for the legislation of others and so on.

However, I would like once again to draw attention to the fact that these principles are not observed by our Western partners. I am talking about something that we know and the international press writes about a great deal--not only the Soviet press but the entire international press--that is, that human rights in the Western countries themselves are not always invariably respected either from the economic, social, political or cultural point of view.

However, here I would like to draw your attention to another side of the case. I refer to the fact that our Western partners in essence not only violate the rights of their own people but attempt to violate the rights of our people. Of the violations of human rights, the most dangerous are those which are undertaken from the territory of a foreign state and at the expense of a foreign state and with the help of its state apparatus. And this is what is happening.

They talk about human rights in the Soviet Union. Just look at all that is written on this subject and you will see that there is no mention of human rights. Nothing, no one, discusses the right to labor, the right to leisure, the right to the expression even of one's thoughts. All this is ignored. Only one thing is discussed: the fate of a few people who have now been punished by the Soviet court for their crimes. What crimes? What are human rights? What is defended? Primarily they defend work for foreign intelligence or other centers paid in cash. They frequently talk of morals in this connection. I would like to put it this way: The morals of those who give the money and the morals of those who receive it are rather poor. In any case, one cannot talk of the defense of certain moral principles and pay for the activity of people who are ready to trade the interests of their country for money; excuse me, but this is so amoral that morals do not come into it.

Let us continue: This was the first question; the second is that these people agree to anything for this money. They agree to fabricate and disseminate slanderous reports, to act as spies for a foreign state and collect and hand over to it Soviet state secrets. They appeal over the head of the Soviet Government to the government of a foreign state to exercise pressure on the internal and foreign policy of the Soviet state. This is what happens.

Incidentally, I would like once more to quote the written code. The sixth principle says that the participating states will refrain from offering overt or covert aid to terrorist activity, to subversive or other activity directed at the forcible overthrow of the regime of another participating state.

Incidentally, the people we are talking about have admitted at their court appearances that their task was the struggle against the existing structur the regime existing in our country. Therefore, the activities initiated abroad, supposedly for the defense of human rights, are actions to support this activity for the subversion of regimes in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, forbidden by the Helsinki act. This is what this solicitude for human rights actually means.

[Shishlin] Yes, and what is more, I would say that this solicitude has a dual purpose. On one hand, for internal consumption, this solicitude is used as a sort of cleansing agent for U.S. policy itself. After Vietnam, after Watergate, they decided to cleanse themselves very fast by presenting the account to others.

On the foreign policy level, this entire campaign is naturally a purely political instrument--a political instrument designed to provoke a kind of erosion of the socialist order, to weaken the socialist structure, to sabotage the social structure. And this campaign is not the only instrument in the arsenal of the West, because economic means and various political maneuvers are also used. A thesis advocating a strategy of differentiation between the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe has been formulated in NATO circles, particularly at the last session. They are betting on it. It is not just a firm idea--it is a real political bet which they are attempting to implement. And it is this campaign which is one of the instruments intended to weaken the socialist community.

[Zagladin] I would like to continue this thought, which I believe is quite correct. I remember that before detente began, before Helsinki, there was a political doctrine in U.S. circles called the doctrine of bridgebuilding. Then it was replaced by the doctrine of softening the socialist countries. Then, after Helsinki, they stopped talking about it much. In any case, it is not visible on the surface. But I do not think it is because these ideas were given up--the ideas of softening the system of socialism, I mean. Now they are attempting to implement them. It is now mentioned directly and without shame that they want to soften socialism.

I would like to cite a couple of examples which I believe are of interest. For example, a year ago, in the summer of 1977, Admiral Turner, who had just been appointed director of the CIA, said that the purpose of the human rights campaign is to cause ferment among the minds behind the iron curtain, to cause internal problems for the Soviet Union, as happened before in Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia. I would say this is an extremely interesting statement.

[Zorin] Yes, but I would like to draw your attention to the fact that recently the official representative of the administration has reactivated this term iron curtain, which was the term for the cold war.

[Zagladin] Quite correct. But he also says that everybody remembers what happened in Hungary in 1956, that everybody knows what happened in Czechoslovakia.

[Shishlin] Yes, and the nature of those events is quite well known.

[Zagladin] And the inclusion of all this in the same context is rather interesting. Here is another example; in the fall of 1977, a session of the NATO Council, which included heads of delegations also present in Belgrade, was held before or during the Belgrade meeting. One of the theses formulated there is as follows: The fundamental result which we expect from the Belgrade meeting is the gradual evolution away from the Soviet system. I think this is quite clear also.

Finally quite recently, at the end of April or beginning of May this year, there was a hearing in the United States on the illegal persecution of dissidents in the Soviet Union. This is what we have mentioned. During these hearings, Congressman Fenwick said that the Helsinki agreements are delayed time bombs placed under the Soviet Union and East Europe--bombs which enable the West to keep them under tension. Here you have a precise idea of what was, or is, expected from the written or unwritten code.

Now we can return to the unwritten code. If the written one is this, then the unwritten is obviously the status quo and the softening up of the socialist countries. It is clear that we cannot observe such a code. What is more, such a code completely contradicts the written code and, still further, it contradicts the bilateral documents which were signed between the USSR and the United States, the USSR and France, the USSR and Great Britain and so forth.

[Zorin] It contradicts the idea of detente itself.

[Zagladin] Yes, detente itself, without doubt.

[Shishlin] This is what delays the process of detente, what we all find confronting us and what wories all of us. It seems that these phenomena themselves, the doctrine itself, even if it is unsound, is not dangerous because it is a doctrine, but because it is followed by practical steps and practical actions which really complicate international relations and interfere with progress, particularly in such an important cause as the end of the arms race.

[Zorin] I would like, colleagues, to add one more point to what you have said. There must be some logic in every political course. The ends must be brought together. In connection with these theses on human rights, this campaign in Washington, the following feature draws attention. On one hand, Washington's leading figures--and this was confirmed quite recently by their own words--consider it intolerable to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union. But if they attempted to say in public that they consider it tolerable to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union, it would at once become obvious that it is a violation of the Final Helsinki Act and elementary standards of international law.

On the other hand, the specific actions, and I emphasize not only statements but actions, are attempts at direct interference in internal affairs. If we talk about statements, there was a curious utterance--I do not think it was a slip of the tongue--made by U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale a few days ago, when he spoke with a group of journalists from local U.S. newspapers. I would like to quote it literally. The Vice-President said: We have only a limited selection of means with which it would be possible to force another country to follow our definition of human rights.

There are two elements in this statement. On the one hand, there is admission of limitations. But this is not the main point. The main point is that it appears that the problem is to force another side to follow the American definition of human rights, in the words of the Vice President. On what basis? Why? From what position, moral or political, can one explain one's task as forcing another side? Follow your own definition and...

[Zagladin] Valentin Sergeyevich, this is a direct application of that has already been said: to pay attention to the peculiarities and differences of the views of one another.

[Zorin] Quite right. I think that leading figures in Washington would know this. Having mentioned this curious talk between the Vice President and the journalists, I would like to refer to another case.

The contradictions are so obvious that the U.S. journalists can see it, and so they asked the Vice President how one can combine the campaign in Washington on so-called human rights in the Soviet Union and attitudes to several obvious violations of human rights in the United States, in particular in the case of the Wilmington ten. I will quote the question put to the Vice President. The journalist asked: The fact that the U.S. President did not want to interfere in the case of the Wilmington ten causes serious concern in the country. You, Mr Vice President, have met with Shcharanskiy's wife two or three times and received her in your office.

However, neither you nor President Carter considered it necessary to meet even once with any of the relatives of the Wilmington ten, although it is known that there were such requests.

[Zagladin] Yes. But Valentin Sergeyevich, it must be stipulated that Shcharanskiy's wife is only Shcharanskiy's wife in the American version.

[Zorin] Well, yes, our press has cited facts showing that she is simply an international adventuress. But even if you accept their position, they received her as Shcharanskiy's wife; but the question arises: Why do they avoid their own affairs? It must be said that this question seemed to put the Vice President in a difficult situation. In any case, he only repeated that the administration has no legal reasons to interfere in the jurisdiction of the North Carolina court, which has sentenced the Wilmington ten and that it has no right to do so.

This is a dubious argument. I doubt that Washington has no right to do this. But even if you accept that it has no right, the question arises: If Washington has no right to interfere in the jurisdiction of North Carolina, what right has it to interfere in the jurisdiction of a Soviet court? We do not mean just verbal interference. We are talking about definite actions. Recently the Washington administration--not concealing that it is related to the sentences on the violators of Soviet laws--decided to cancel certain trade agreements between U.S. firms and Soviet foreign trade organizations. This is no longer merely a statement; this is an action which can only be considered an attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. I would like to ask you, Vadim Valentinovich, to comment on this problem.

Canceled Trade Contracts

[Zagladin] Valentin Sergeyevich, I would first like to disagree slightly with you on one fact. Interference in our internal affairs is not limited to just words. There are actions as well. It is all the more improper and unseemly because it is a case of defending a spy who worked for foreign intelligence. This is the meaning of the actions which the West is now undertaking. This must never be forgotten. Not everything has become public knowledge yet. There are different aspects to all these affairs. This is forgotten somehow, but the question could be asked: What do the attempts to defend spies mean? And spies who were accused and have admitted that they were spies at that.

Now let us consider the question you asked. I return to the written code. Here we have a document which at one time was described as Basket Two and which is called cooperation in economy, science and technology and the environment. It states it very well, saying that the states are convinced that their efforts for developing cooperation contribute toward peace and so on and so forth. Then it says that the states will contribute toward the steady growth of trade, avoiding as much as possible sharp fluctuations in trade turnover. If you consider what was written and signed by the United States, the measures adopted by our American partners appear to be illegal measures, to put it mildly. They contravene international obligations undertaken by the United States and the bilateral agreements signed with this side and its allies.

Shishlin] This is completely against the latest statements made by American [words indistinct]. Actions of this kind cannot fail to perturb anyone who advocates the observance of international and other obligations. This also upsets people at the human level. It is quite clear that there is a trade agreement which, as a rule, is achieved without political conditions. The United States has said a thousand times that it wants to have relations with other countries without imposing political conditions. Here is an elementary example of economic blackmail; an attempt to impose on us political conditions: Free the agents of the West, or do not punish the agents of the West, or we will cease to trade with you. This is unseemly from every point of view.

[Zagladin] What is more, this has caused great anxiety among American businessmen, because the Soviet Union will easily find the banned items in other markets in Western countries, and as a result, the United States will lose these orders and jobs, which means increased unemployment.

PRC-U.S. Ties

[Zorin] I would like to mention another large group of letters. Many viewers ask about the policy of Peking's leaders in connection with the question of detente which we have discussed today. Among the letters is one from honored teacher of the RSFSR Leonid Ivanovich Tregubov from Nazarov in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. Comrade Sautkin from Groznyy, Great Patriotic War veteran Vladimir Aleksandrovich Sharov from Vasilyevo in Pskovskaya Oblast; Ivan Makarovich Knysh from Kuznetskoye in Chelyabinskaya Oblast; Comrade Khokhlov from Krasnoyarsk; Andrey Kostyuchenko from Demidovo in Kievskaya Oblast; participant of the Great Patriotic War Nikolay Petrovich Nipershim from Khaperskaya in Boloshevskiy Rayon in Saratovskaya Oblast, and many many viewers are asking the same question. Nikolay Vladimirovich, I would like to ask you to answer our viewers.

[Shishlin] Of course, these questions are justified because the rapid foreign policy activity of China is really striking. It is difficult now to find a region in the world, apart from the Antarctic maybe, where there are no Chinese visitors. Literally in the past few days alone Keng Piao, vice premier of the State Council, has visited Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and Guyana. In the fall, Keng Piao, who is called senior foreign minister of China, because he is in charge of foreign relations in the CCP Central Committee, is going to Guinea and Ghana.

But for example, in the fall Ulanfu, vice chairman of the Permanent Committee of the All-China National People's Congress, intends to visit Turkey, Egypt and Sudan. Quite recently high-ranking Chinese emissaries have visited Somalia, Cameroon and several other African countries. Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, has visited Zaire--where NATO countries have intervened. He has also visited Iran, Turkey and the Netherlands. Hua Kuo-feng, Mao Tse-Tung's successor, himself paid his first visit to the DPRK, and in 2 to 3 weeks he intends to visit Romania and Yugoslavia.

I would like to say that all this movement is not aimless, it is not random. Behind all this one can glimpse definite aims and definite directions, particularly if you add the visitors being received in Peking itself.

I would think that the most obvious factor in Chinese policy is an aspiration to expand and strengthen cooperation with the United States, including military cooperation. It is no secret now that in the middle of May the United States decided to sell so-called side-scanning radar devices mounted on air force planes to China. This in fact was the first practical step toward military cooperation with China, and was a sort of red carpet laid down for Brzezinski's visit to Peking.

[Zagladin] We could also say that the Washington NATO Council session, in addition to everything else, was also interesting because probably for the first time in the entire history of this organization, the coincidence of the interests of this organization and China was openly discussed.

[Shishlin] Yes. I remember the last discussion in Studio Nine when Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin told viewers about Brzezinski's reply during his inspection of the Great Wall of China. He suggested that the last person to climb it must oppose the Russians in Angola. It is not an innocent joke.

As I have already said, Huang Hua visited Zaire. After that Chinese military instructors arrived in Zaire. Then the deputy commander of the Chinese Army General Staff arrived in Zaire. Kinshasa is a center where Angolan separatist units are formed, supported and directed. China really is taking over the functions which the United States cannot implement because of the well-known congressional decision which forbids direct intervention. Congress has learned from the lessons of the Vietnam war that such adventures eventually fail.

What is more, there is reason to think that China, as a result of agreement with the United States in particular, is now trying to influence the Rhodesian patriots to agree to the Anglo-American plan for the settlement of this problem.

[Zagladin] Agree to a capitulation, in fact.

Nonalined Movement

[Shishlin] Absolutely. So this involves, as I have said, a definite division of labor. It is a case of really organized cooperation. This is the first direction. The second is that if you look carefully at the destinations of the high-ranking Chinese visitors, you can see that they pay particular attention to the countries which have some influence in the nonalined movement. Peking obviously wants to adapt the nonalined movement to its own needs. It wants to insure that the nonalined movement advances from anti-imperialist positions to positions of cooperation with Peking. We know that according to the well-known Chinese three worlds theory, this cooperation is easily expanded to cooperation with leading imperialist powers, including the United States in the final analysis.

Nor can one fail to note that all Peking's activities aim include what can be called an aspiration to provoke a split among socialist countries. It is a desire to find some cracks, some chinks in the relations of socialist states in hopes of shattering their unity. The entire activity is intended to increase tension in international relations. Tension is a condition which Peking considers extremely convenient as Western countries become more pliable and more shortsighted toward the expansionist, great-power plans of China. For Peking, tension is a condition in which everyone loses except China. Naturally, the calculations are ultimately unsound, but these calculations exist, they are a political reality.

[Zagladin] May I add something else here. Nikolay Vladimirovich has just spoken about the aspiration to split the socialist countries. Now their subject is the nonalined movement. It is very interesting that at present the Chinese diplomats and propaganda are actively attacking Cuba--Cuba as a member of the nonalined movement and Cuba as a socialist country in general. It is not so difficult to see behind this some other agreement with the Americans. Anyway, it suits Peking's purposes, because Cuba plays an active role in assisting people struggling for their freedom, and neither of these rules suits the aims of U.S. policy.

Now that the festival is beginning in Cuba, Chinese propaganda is already working hard to try to break up the festival participants, to incite one side against the other and so forth.

Campaign Against SRV

[Shishlin] The explosion of hate in China against Socialist Vietnam is a veritable great-power campaign against this socialist country, which has survived a 30-year war against the strongest imperialist predators. This country now has to withstand insolent Chinese pressure and a challenge which is unprecedented and cynical. I would like to mention just one fact.

The Chinese are pretending now that they proposed talks between China and Vietnam at the level of vice ministers of foreign affairs about the so-called Huachiao, that is, people of Chinese nationality who want to emigrate from Vietnam to China. They call that a gesture of good will. And yet this proposal was made by Vietnamese comrades several months ago. However, the Chinese rejected it. Now they prefer to pretend it is their own proposal. They want to close the Vietnamese consulates, send ships to Vietnamese ports, break all economic and trade relations with Vietnam and recall all their advisers and builders who gave some modest economic and scientific and technical aid to Vietnam. This is naturally a policy which has nothing in common with socialist policy. It is a policy of domination.

[Zorin] It must be said that there are people in certain Western circles and in Washington in particular, who recognize the danger in the policy. There is some criticism, and it is not accepted with complete unanimity. Danger to detente is recognized in the extremist positions of the Peking leadership. The danger that China is not anxious to be a Chinese card in the U.S. game but obviously wants to make the United States an American card in the Chinese game is also recognized.

Other considerations are also mentioned: that Washington's policy toward Peking was formulated too soon, because there is still chaos there, because a permanent leadership has not yet been formed, that there is still a very acute internal political struggle, a struggle for power; and that in its haste the United States may miscalculate. In any case, such statements are quite frequently encountered in the U.S. press.

PRC Internal Struggle

In general it is quite clear that this internal political struggle in China, the struggle for power, is not only an internal problem but an international problem. I would like you, Nikolay Vladimirovich, to comment on this aspect, if only briefly.

[Shishlin] There is no doubt that internal events in China are linked to the foreign policy followed by this country. The foreign policy is an expansionist policy and provides the framework for this internal struggle. The fact that there is a struggle is in no doubt at all.

In this connection I would simply like to quote a Tatzupao which recently appeared on a Peking street near the publishing office of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. This Tatzupao is rather characteristic. It questions previous issues of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. Incidentally, this newspaper now calls on its readers to forget the past, because the PEOPLE'S DAILY at one time followed the line of the four.

[Zorin] Incidentally, Nikolay Vladimirovich, one of our viewers asks why they call it the four? Mao Tse-tung could quite easily be considered the fifth member of the group.

[Shishlin] It is quite possible that it will come to that.

[Zorin] Some day.

[Shishlin] Well, this Tatzupao quotes an article called: the great victory which appeared after Teng Hsiao-ping was removed from all his posts, for the second time, after the so-called April events on the Tienanmen Square, when the armed forces suppressed a mass demonstration. This article says that according to proposals of the great leader, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the CCP Central Committee unanimously approved the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as first vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council.

A decision was also unanimously adopted for the removal of Teng Hsiao-ping from all dusties inside and outside the party. And then it says: These important measures were adopted by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the party Central Committee for the struggle against revisionism, to prevent its emergence. The author of the Tatzupao finally asks: Who are the villains who have provoked the April incidents and suppression of revolutionary masses? Who are they, finally? This question does not confront only the masses of Chinese working people. Chinese officials at all levels are asking themselves this question.

The appearance of such Tatzupao is not fortuituous. It is not fortuitous that the PEOPLE'S DAILY itself is now publishing materials saying that it is necessary to criticize the theory of the heights [vysoty] of (?Lin Piao). The theory of the heights is a simple theory. The heights were always considered by Maoists as the ideas of Mao Tse-tung.

Who is involved in the struggle? The struggle is, of course, between many, against many, and in this case it is not a question of names. It is a case of the political fact of this incessant struggle. Although on the surface, the questions which are a kind of pivot of this struggle seem rather simple and seem to concern only internal Chinese problems, I think that the question of relations with the Soviet Union is invisibly present in this struggle. It is a question of real relations with socialist countries. This question cannot fail to confront every Chinese figure regardless of his rank or position in the Chinese hierarchy. This is a most important question. And from this point of view, I think that the present profoundly anti-Soviet and antisocialist line of Peking is a line without much prospect.

[Zagladin] I do not believe that this is the last work of these great people who have a tremendous past and, I believe, an equally tremendous future.

I would like to remind you in connection with what Valentin Sergeyevich said about those American and other calculations that in his report, 60th Anniversary of October, Leonid Ilich mentioned these calculations--calculations that there will be alienation, contradictions and differences that will last for a long time between China and the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. He ended by saying that we think it is a shortsighted policy and that the people who pursue it are miscalculating.

I think that this is absolutely correct. And what is more, the stronger this struggle, and the more active are the attempts by the West to use China, the more justified these words become.

Prospects for Detente

[Zorin] Well, colleagues, our time is coming to an end, and in conclusion I would like to raise the following question: We wpoke about definite negative phenomena in the process of detente, about the difficulties which it encounters.

But I think we must look at it from a wider perspective and imagine the difficulties, the successes and the prospects. I would like you to give me your opinion on the general state of the process of detente today and on the prospects for this process in the foreseeable future.

[Shishlin] I will try to comment very briefly, and I hope that Vadim Valentinovich will add to it. I believe that despite the hindrances to the process of detente--and we have already spoken about this, we said that this is a fact and real--one should not ignore the other side of the case. The fabric of detente which is being created from the threads of peaceful cooperation is becoming stronger.

On the other hand, of course, we have been able to make the transition from confrontation to dialog. Essentially we were also able to pass from dialog to the settlement of some vexing problems. However, this second transition demands time and tremendous efforts. It is a difficult and long transition. But we are sure that the future lies in the process of detente--and not just because we want it.

[Zagladin] It is desired by the Soviet people.

[Shishlin] And our party is striving for it. We are sure of it because the joint efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist states are directed toward this. The joint efforts of the socialist countries constitute a great force. Meetings between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and leaders of fraternal parties are currently being held in the Crimea. These are businesslike meetings, very important meetings and serious meetings. They discuss chiefly questions of strategy and questions of future cooperation among socialist states. This can be read in the texts of the communiques on the meetings. These communiques contain very precise and clear references which make it possible to determine the direction of the foreign policy of the socialist countries. The fact that the socialist countries are aiming their activities toward the deepening of detente and toward insuring that political detente is combined with military detente is, of course, very, very important.

I believe that the solidarity of socialist states and the strengthening of their cooperation, which is the direct result of the Crimean meetings between Comrade Brezhnev and leaders of fraternal parties, undoubtedly constitutes a very influential contribution toward the cause of deepening detente, the cause of the assured development of this process.

[Zagladin] I would also like to add something. Of couse, I agree with you both that the actions undertaken by our western partners did not nelp detente in any way. However, it must be said that to a certain extent it was no surprise for us, because when the struggle for detente began, everybody knew that it would be a very complicated struggle. It is complicated because, ultimately, fundamental world social and class forces are confronting each other. It is complicated because if, at the beginning, problems had to be solved which in fact had already been solved by time, others still had to be settled, such as borders and so forth.

But the further we follow the path of detente, the deeper we plow, the more new problems are raised. And each new problem is more complicated to solve than any problem which simply remained as a legacy of the past. So we were not surprised that there were complications.

Of course, we also know that there are people on the other side who are ready to go rather far. For example, at the U.S. congressional hearings which I mentioned, concerning the dissidents, it was even said that if the socialist countries cannot be influenced, the United States must tear up the Helsinki agreements.

[Shishlin] For several reasons, I do not believe that things will go that far. First, there is an objective truth written in the Helsinki act--that war in our time would be disastrous. And this sort of action would lead in this direction. Also, it is quite obvious these days that the forces advocating detente are extremely strong and they want it to continue to develop and to advance.

And as Nikolay Vladimirovich said, there is unity in the foreign policy of socialist countries, and it relies on the support of the countries of the former colonial world and the working masses in the states of the developed capitalist world. All this together constitutes an important factor in the cause of the development of world policy.

Now for us, for the Soviet people and for the Soviet state, the problem is not simple, because the attacks on us and the pressures put on us raise the question of how we should react. You all know, comrades, how our country, our party and our government react. They react calmly. We act as follows: Our enemies want aggravation, it is their business, let them be responsible for their actions.

Our course is clear. It is the course of detente and the course of strengthening peace. In one of his speeches, Leonid Ilich reminded us of an old Latin proverb: If you want peace, prepare for war. This logic does not suit us at all. And instead he offered another formula: If you want peace, struggle for it and defend the cause of peace. Our country, our party and our people pursued this line in the past, are pursuing it now and will continue to do so.

ANTIRACISM CONFERENCE DELEGATES HIT S. AFRICA, U.S.

LD152302Y Moscow TASS in English 2238 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 15, TASS--A general debate began here at the world conference against racism and racial discrimination, reports TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin. The Geneva forum met with satisfaction the message of greetings addressed to the conference by the general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev.

The Soviet socialist state from the first days of its existence comes out invariably as a consistent champion of people's equality, irrespective of their race and nationality, said the head of the Soviet delegation Aleksandr Dzasokhov. It was on the initiative of the USSR that the UN adopted a number of important decisions aimed at the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. Despite the great successes of the national-liberation struggle of the peoples, an end has not yet been put to colonialism and racism, he noted. Racism is still a dangerous source of tension and conflicts. The racist regimes in the south of Africa are trying by force to deny the peoples of that area their legitimate rights to freedom and independence. The system of violence and repressions, the more frequent of late acts of aggression against sovereign African states created a dangerous situation directly threatening international peace and security. The existence of racist regimes in the south of Africa is due to the support they receive from world imperialism.

The growth of racist sentiment in a whole number of Western countries causes serious concern. The situation of the 25-million Negro population, of millions of Puerto Ricans and other Latin Americans in the USA remains extremely grave. The policy of American authorities in regard to the Indian population actually borders on genocide, stressed the Soviet delegate.

The inhuman character of the racist regimes in the south of Africa was underlined by the foreign minister of Sri Lanka A.C. Sahul Hameed. Colonialism is one of the main sources of racial discrimination, stressed the minister of state for foreign affairs of India S. Kundu.

STURUA VIEWS U.S. PRESS REPORTS ON PETERSON SPY CASE

LD151131Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Mrs Peterson's Two Faces"]

[Text] Washington--One of the photographs published in IZVESTIYA No. 138 has gone the rounds of literally the entire U.S. press. It is hard to name a newspaper or magazine that has not reproduced in its pages the photograph of U.S. spy Martha Peterson, a CIA employee who worked under the guise of a "vice consul" at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and was caught redhanded. Readers of our newspaper will obviously remember this impressive photo well: the embarrassed Mata Hari from Langley (CIA headquarters); Mr Gross, chief of the U.S. Embassy's consular section, silent in confusion; and a "gentleman's kit" spread out on the table before them, including ampules of poison for work which is far from gentelmanly and, of course, still less ladylike.

The exposure of Martha Peterson has elicited very diverse reactions here--vexation in some, embarrassment in others, curiosity in yet others, unconcealed surprise in still others and so forth. Such a wide range of feelings is quite understandable: It depends on who was with Martha, or "Marty," as friends and relatives called her, and in what connections.

Let us state immediately that no one disputes Mrs Peterson's involvement in the "cloak and dagger" army. The Washington POST, followed by TIME magazine, writes that official circles have confirmed Peterson's allegiance to the CIA.

TIME magazine writes that as soon as IZVESTIYA published the article on Peterson's adventures, the State Department instructed the CIA to give the failed spy "leave," and she disappeared from sight. In answer to a question on the Peterson case put by the magazine to an official CIA spokesman, the latter tried to deny only the fact that she was involved in a murder attempt. (Such activity on the part of U.S. intelligence officers is formally prohibited by a presidential decree issued by Ford in 1976.) The Washington POST points out in this connection that the charges leveled in IZVESTIYA refute the recent testimony in Congress by Admiral Turner, director of the CIA, who maintained that U.S. intelligence has now abandoned political assassinations and operates "within the framework of the law."

TIME magazine's competitor--NEWSWEEK, the other leading U.S. weekly--also decided to get on the trail of Peterson, who has "gone underground," according to the magazine. Like the Washington POST and TIME, NEWSWEEK cites official admissions that Peterson "was working for the CIA, although she was attached to the Embassy's consular section as a cover."

NEWSWEEK's "investigative" activity proved more fruitful than TIME's. Despite the perfectly understandable reluctance of Turner's agency to satisfy the magazine's reporting hunger, it managed to establish the following: Before leaving for Moscow, Peterson underwent intensive Russian language instruction (let us note that this is no crime; but instruction in handling poisons is another matter). In Moscow she worked on the first floor of the U.S. Embassy, where the consulate was located. Her main duty was to "interview" those Soviet citizens who might be "potential emigrants to the United States."

As the reader will recall, the article "To Whose Advantage?" [Yulian Semenov article published in IZVESTIYA 13 June 1978] also mentions certain other persons. These persons included Robert Fulton, first secretary of the Embassy. As is clear from a preliminary investigation conducted by the competent organs, a USSR Foreign Ministry note stated, Fulton was also privy to Peterson's espionage work. [paragraph continues]

Here is what NEWSWEEK writes in this connection: First, the magazine confirms that the activities of the first secretary for political affairs were just a cover for Fulton. In reality he was a CIA officer and Peterson's immediate chief. Fulton, the magazine continues, would come down from the seventh floor of the Embassy, where the CIA and political section offices are situated, to the first floor to chat with Peterson. The magazine maintains that embassy employees did not suspect that Peterson was a CIA agent. Nor were they aware of the real reasons for her hasty recall to the United States. They were officially told that Peterson had left "for family reasons."

On returning to Washington the failed spy, evidently continuing to put on an act as a blind, reported to the State Department's Office of Personnel, where she was designated "over-complement" [shtat lichnogo sostava; literally: personnel staff. Possibly typographical error for shtat lishnego sostava: superfluous staff] which, translated from bureaucratic lingo into human language, means: "'work for show,' no functions, no duties." Indeed, although Peterson was not given work (not by that department), she was nonetheless given a telephone or, rather, a telephone number for work during idleness, so to speak. This number was the State Department switchboard and an extension--28364. But when NEWSWEEK tried to communicate with Peterson through this number, some woman's voice "mumbled" that she was on 3 weeks unpaid leave. When asked who had granted Peterson leave, the woman's voice replied that it was the "management advisory office." This splendid name referred to the same personnel department where "Marty" had checked in as a blind.

NEWSWEEK's investigation did not end here. It managed to establish that Peterson had been to Pompano Beach in Florida, where she called on her mother and, among other things, bought for cash a Pontiac Firebird with red, white and blue trim. This is also confirmed by other publications, which very significantly emphasize that the cost of the car is generally beyond the means of an ordinary employee of the diplomatic service. In their munificence her bosses had evidently decided to somewhat gild the wings of the CIA's singed firebird.

After her trip to sunny Florida, Peterson returned home to a cottage bought on the eve of her mission to the Soviet Union for $90,000, which is also beyond the means of ordinary diplomatic service employees (the cottage was evidently a generous advance, and the car the final payment on a bankrupt share). The cottage is in the small town of Falls Church, Virginia, relatively close to Washington and literally a few steps from Langley, where the CIA's main headquarters is located.

NEWSWEEK decided to visit Falls Church. Even though Mrs Peterson was at home that day, watching a television program, she refused to open the door to the reporter and even to speak with him by telephone. Mr Fulton, her boss in Moscow, also proved reticent. Like Peterson, he too returned to the States soon after her failure and now lives in a Washington suburb, in a house resembling a seaside villa. "I understand what you are seeking," he told the magazine's employees over the telephone. "But I cannot be the person to speak with you about it." Of course, for in such cases silence is golden!

When the photograph from IZVESTIYA and an account of the article "To Whose Advantage?" reached the residents of Falls Church, it caused quite a commotion in that Virginian backwater. People, including Peterson's neighbors, discovered that they did not really know anything about her. The expression on her face in the IZVESTIYA photograph hardly tallied with local notions of the "good neighbor." Where she studied, where she grew up, who her parents were, what her maiden name was and many other things that colleagues and neighbors do not usually conceal from one another was kept secret here. Yes, the human heart is a mystery, grieve the residents of Falls Church.

According to the Washington POST, employees of the U.S. missions in the USSR also had the same sensation. "One of our chief amusements during our stay in Moscow was to guess which of our diplomats is a CIA employee. I cannot recall anyone suspecting 'Marty' of being one," one of her Moscow colleagues recalls. A very characteristic "amusement," is it not?

Only one detail was well known to Mrs Peterson's neighbors. Martha's husband--a U.S. naval pilot--died in Laos in 1973. Peterson herself was the source of the information. A certain former CIA employee maintains that he saw them both in Laos. However, this is curious: When the Washington POST applied to the U.S. Department of Defense for information on Peterson's husband, who "died tragically," the reporters were told that, according to the information on the Pentagon's computer, they had no record of any pilot named Peterson who died in combat or an accident in Southeast Aisa. Moreover, no one by that name could be discovered among those who died in other branches of the U.S. Armed Forces either. According to preliminary data, which is allegedly "only now being checked by the Pentagon," the spy's husband could have been one John Peterson, who served in special units of the U.S. Ground Forces from 1967-1969.

...Silence surrounds the little house in Falls Church with a bright red roof and faced with cream-colored bricks. The blinds are carefully lowered on the windows and glazed doors. In the evenings the electric light barely penetrates them. The doorbell is answered by a man who identifies himself as "a friend of a friend of Mrs Peterson." The neighbors do not know who he is and have never seen him around here before.

Peterson is without a biography, like a vampire without a shadow. Her official personal file, which is still kept in the personnel office of the State Department, contains just two lines: Born 27 May 1945; entered on duty in 1975. That is all. Very scant. The Washington POST ends its narration of the Peterson odyssey just as sadly as NEWSWEEK: "And so, Peterson enters her little house secretly and leaves it secretly, hiding from newspaper reporters and from everyone in general. She is a shadow in the world of cold war espionage."

Biography? It is the biography of the dirty tricks department, whose policy and activities have not abandoned its cold war aims and methods or its attempts to poison and undermine the spirit of detente by any means, including the most extreme ones--remember the ampules of poison?--and, particularly in Soviet-U.S. relations, to hinder the development of fruitful cooperation between the Soviet and American peoples.

The U.S. press, now unraveling the Peterson affair, maintains that there is nothing to be done, for such is life. The same Washington POST editorializes: "The espionage being carried on inside Russia remains an attractive and evidently useful addition to the intelligence operations being undertaken from the outside." Thus, the unattractive or, more accurately, criminal subversive activities, are still surrounded not only by secrecy but also by a halo in the eyes of Washington's ruling circles.

NEWSWEEK magazine writes that the methods of the late CIA Chief Dulles, who liked to drop spies onto Soviet territory by parachute, have been declared "obsolete" by Turner, the present chief of U.S. intelligence. He is reputed to be a "staunch advocate" of spy satellites, electronic intercepts, microwave listening devices and other marvels of the "technotronic age."

But here is the rub, the magazine goes on the grieve: Even in the age of supertechnological espionage there still exists a fundamental need for what in intelligence jargon is termed "humint" ("human intelligence"--the human factor in intelligence). [paragraph continues]

"We still need spies, you know," the magazine was told with disarming simplicity by a CIA employee. Of course, NEWSWEEK continues, "technology is a constituent part of espionage activity in Moscow. The roof of the U.S. Embassy bristles with supersensitive antennae, but.... But without 'humint' there is no way." "Humint" is very necessary, as are Peterson and people like her with theatrical cloaks and perfectly real ampules of poison.

NEWSWEEK tries in vain to shift the blame onto the equipment's "imperfection". It is not a matter of equipment but of those who try to place both it and the notorious "humint" at the service of the forces of reaction and cold war, in order to undermine the cause of peace.

U.S. PUBLIC FAVORS IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD151130Y Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 15 Aug 78 ID

[Text] New York, August 15, TASS--In spite of the recently stepped up activity in the USA of anti-Soviet reactionary forces opposing detente, a majority of the American people as earlier comes out for improvement of Soviet-American relations, for the development of mutually-beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

According to the figures of the Harris opinion poll, more than 70 percent Americans come out in support of detente and that the USA and the USSR should find spheres in which it is possible to come to an agreement and develop cooperation. Thus, in particular, 71 percent of the pollees declared for concluding at the earliest date a new agreement between the USSR and the USA on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

At the same time, American public condemns the present course of the White House for whipping up the arms race and toughening policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. Thus, the latest poll carried out by the L. Harris service and the ABC company has shown that at present 69 percent of the population criticize the policy of the present Washington administration, while only 30 percent support it.

Sixty-six percent of the pollees (as against 26) declared that they do not approve of the official Washington's policy towards the Soviet Union.

U.S. ADMITS FORMER NAZIS, DENIES VISAS TO COMMUNISTS

LD151255Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Aug 78 p 9 LD

[Correspondent Iona Andronov report: "New York: Visas and the 'Whims' of the Senate"]

[Text] The annual congress of a large labor union--the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees--was held recently in Nevada. Trade union leaders from Belgium were expected among the foreign guests. But only one of them arrived. The other--Gilbert Mousset--was unable to visit America. Why? Jack Howard, one of the leaders of the Washington headquarters of the employees federation, answered my question on the telephone:

"Gilbert Mousset was refused an American visa because he is a communist."

"How do you assess refusals of this kind?"

"Negatively. Last year we supported Senator McGovern on whose initiative Congress decided to abandon the ban on entry into the United States because of political affiliation, which had existed for many years."

"And how do you react to the U.S. Senate's decision at the end of July to restore this ban?"

"We advocate free exchange with representatives of different world outlooks. Although our labor union is a member of the AFL-CIO federation, we object to the attempt to revive old procedures...."

As is well known, the AFL-CIO is headed by George Meany, 83-year-old dinosaur of American anticommunists. One would think that it is not for him but for the State Department to regulate entry into the country, but today Meany, according to the Washington POST, is aspiring to the job of "main distributor of visas."

And in the U.S. Senate a group of legislators headed by Jackson, Moynihan and Baker supports Meany's "viewpoint." They are now advocating the termination of trade, economic, scientific and cultural contacts with the socialist countries. A frontal attack is essentially being mounted on the Helsinki agreements signed by the U.S. Government. Republican Senator Bob Packwood has openly urged the White House to unilaterally revoke the Final Act by including paragraphs on human rights. "Many of these loudmouths are by no means champions of freedom," newspaper commentator Carl Rowan wrote of the Washington "hawks." "They merely hate communism."

At the same time when it comes to allowing inveterate criminals and even murderers who call themselves anticommunists into the United States, all doors are opened to them and they are greeted solicitously, with no demands for either visas or other formalities in defiance of American law and protests from abroad. Thus the murderers Brazinskas have been sheltered. The CIA and the FBI have also secretly let 23 Nazi war criminals into the country.

A bill on the deportation of several former members of Nazi punitive detachments has now been submitted to the U.S. House of Representatives. One of them is Fedor Fedorenko, nicknamed Freddy. During the war he served in Hitler's Treblinka concentration camp, but in 1970 he obtained an American passport and settled in Miami. Some 2 weeks ago, 6 surviving inmates of Treblinka testified of the way in which this monster tortured, beat, whipped and shot antifascists. Freddy denied everything, cited "defense witnesses"--members of punitive detachments from Treblinka living in the United States--and these unanimously declared that Freddy killed no one. And the court totally vindicated the criminal and upheld his American citizenship.

That is to whom the authorities here willingly give both a visa, a passport, a roof over his head and a privileged entry into the American "way of life."

CONGRESSIONAL MAJORITY DETERMINED TO INTENSIFY ARMS RACE

LD152054Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Congress Armed Services Committee today completed its 2-day debate on whether the conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. agreements on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons and on the temporary ending of all nuclear tests would harm U.S. security. Washington correspondent Yuriy Soltan comments:

Although the congressmen who participated in the committee debate were forced to acknowledge the great significance of these agreements, their speeches and the committee's conclusions were generally aimed at sowing seeds of doubt among the U.S. public regarding their importance and the need for their speediest conclusion.

This position of the Armed Services Committee is hardly surprising. Committee members take into account the military monopolies in all their actions. What is much worse is the fact that in the present Congress, the majority, in both houses, has been infected by anti-Sovietism and is fully determined to further the intensification of the arms race in the United States.

This was frankly expressed during the debate on the military clauses of the fiscal year 1979 budget which will be finally confirmed in mid-September. Congress has not only supported President Carter's request to increase military appropriations by several billion dollars but has also added new funds for military expenditure.

The military budget will amount to about $130 billion. Funds are being allocated for the development of the so-called mobile missiles, neutron nuclear warheads, new aircraft carriers, tanks and other weapons. The congressional debate on these issues was accompanied by anti-Soviet hysteria and by unsubstantiated assertions regarding the alleged desire of the Soviet Union to strive for military superiority over the United States.

It is true that both in the Senate and in the House of Representatives there were sober-minded politicians who warned about the danger of embarking on a new stage of the arms race. They called for the speediest conclusion of joint agreements to limit the production of nuclear-missile weapons. However, unfortunately, these people are still in the minority.

As far as the sentiments of ordinary Americans are concerned, the majority of them, that is, 75 percent, support agreements with the Soviet Union on disarmament and demand from the country's leadership a successful conclusion of talks on these issues. In his latest interview with the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, President Carter was forced to admit this.

STOKLITSKIY NOTES U.S. AID TO 'REACTIONARY REGIMES'

LD151944Y Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 15, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

When they speak in Washington about assisting foreign states, first of all, developing countries, they like to flourish something like the following sentence, borrowed, by the way, from a speech of a high-ranking member of the American administration: Our aid to foreign states, he said, should be compatible with our resolve to improve the situation in the field of political, economic and civil rights everywhere in the world. We also increase aid to other governments who conduct a proper policy in the human rights field, or improve behaviour in this field. If one is to believe these words, then South Korea and Taiwan in Southeast Asia, Chile and Nicaragua in Latin America, Israel and Egypt in the Middle East, must be real paragons of democracy and progress.

If not, then why did the House of Representatives of the American Congress, guided by the regime of "strict economy" and slashing the programme of United States economic aid to many foreign states, nevertheless left the full amount of allocations to Israel and Egypt. Now, the Pentagon, announcing new plans for the sales of weaponry and military hardware worth 775 million dollars, named as its first clients Israel, South Korea and Taiwan.

So it comes to this: Those who are clamouring in words for human rights are in fact assisting the most reactionary regimes. It is true, and this is recognized by the American press, that thousands of political prisoners continue to languish in South Korean prisons, and the whole world knows that the Israeli aggressor's boot keeps, as before, trampling Arab lands and on the inalienable right of the Palestinians to create an independent state of their own.

Nor is it anyone's secret that the dictatorial regime of Somoza in Nicaragua, the fascist clique in Chile and a fat score of other puppet dictatorships in Latin America continue to conduct a policy of most brutal repressions.

So, it is not at all the "resolve" of the United States to uphold "rights and democracy in other countries," but a calculated political demonstration around the struggle for rights and democracy.

The stakes in the game are high. Aid, American-style, military included, pursues two goals first of all: preserving and strengthening despotic and conservative regimes obedient to Washington as imperialist foreposts in the developing countries and, secondly, ensuring the most advantageous conditions for the rapacious exploitation of their natural resources by the American monopolies. This is why, by calling the black white, by describing crying violations of elementary norms by despotic regimes as "proper policy in the human rights field," Washington is attempting to build a respectable (though far from durable) facade as a cover-up for the activities of the forces of reaction and neocolonialism.

'DOUBLE STANDARD' OF U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN HIT

LD1513141 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

["Using Double Standards"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 15, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

A curious article appeared the other day in the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Recalling that "in protest" against the alleged "violation of human rights" in the USSR, Washington cancelled the visit to the Soviet Union of U.S. presidential adviser on science Frank Press, the newspaper inquires in bewilderment why then it was deemed possible to send the same F. Press in the same period at the head of a big American delegation to China, as in China, the newspaper stresses, human rights are observed not as they should be.

The question raised by the American newspaper really deserves attention, and by no means only as regards the delegation of F. Press. Washington is known to have assumed groundlessly the right to come out in the role of some worldwide "champion of democracy and human rights." Under the pretext of "concern" for such rights, the Washington champions of democracy are even making attempts at crude interference in the affairs of other states, in the first place of the socialist ones. But it is noteworthy that while advocating democracy and freedom, the Washington politicians, including the U.S. President, are stubbornly passing over in silence the state of things with democracy and human rights in the world's most populous country--China.

The whole world knows what tragedy for the Chinese people was the so-called "Cultural Revolution," in the course of which enormous material and cultural values were destroyed, and the destinies of millions of innocent people were wrecked and spoiled.

Some of them fell victim to the outrages of Hungweipings, the others were put in prisons and concentration camps without trial and investigation, still others were forcibly deported to that country's out-of-the way areas, subjected to victimisation, humiliation and maltreatment. Among the innocent victims were Chinese intellectuals, writers, musicians and workers in arts of world renown. Is it not strange that some American figures and press media so much fond of inventions around prison "archipelagos" which they "discovered" in various countries, stubbornly keep silence about the outrages of the Maoists?

And the point at issue is not only the gloomy chapters of the recent Chinese history. The rulers of the country, which Fidel Castro aptly described as "despotic satrapy", are literally ready to tear to pieces anyone, who to say nothing of daring to protest out loud against the despotic order existing in that country, but at least expresses doubt as regards the truthfulness of the Maoist dogmas. The core of the whole of China's internal life has for many years been cut-throat struggle between various clans in the Peking top crust; and peoples exposed or simply suspected of sympathising for one or another grouping, which at the given moment is suffering a defeat in the struggle for power, are brutally persecuted, deported or simply disappear without leaving a trace. And what can be said about the lack of rights of the Chinese working people, about merciless oppression of national minorities in China? What can be said about the rabid militarism of the Peking rulers, who are openly advocating a new war so that millions of people be deprived of their main right--the right to live?

There is a bottomless gap between the word "Maoism" and the very notion of democracy. And all this is, of course, well known in Washington, the more so that China is regularly visited by numerous, including high-ranking, American figures. Take for example, the visit to the PRC of Senator Jackson, who likes to pose for an almost [as received] the chief "human rights zealot" in the USA; the recent visit to that country of U.S. Presidential Adviser on National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski. Nevertheless, the American "advocates of human rights" remain tight-lipped on the state of things in China. Then it comes out that some American figures are not above deliberate lies and slanders in their attempts to bring discredit to the USSR, other socialist countries, but they become almost blind when the point at issue are not some invented, but real and massive violations of "human rights" in the countries of the West and in China. Hence, the noisy demonstrations in the defence of human rights are motivated by no means by Washington's adherence to the ideals of democracy, but are only a tool of U.S. foreign policy, by means of which definite circles in the USA hostile to detente are trying to calumniate real socialism, meddle in the internal affairs of other states, whose policy does not suit their book for some reason.

This is how things stand.

And it is for no reason that the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR expresses "bewilderment." "The double standards" shown by Washington on the question of human rights is another proof of the hypocritical and pharasiac nature of Washington's advocates of democracy.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO INCREASE JAPANESE TIES TO MILITARY ALLIANCE

LD151958Y Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 15, TASS--Brigadier General Baxter, commander of the U.S. Air Force on Okinawa, has called for a further strengthening of the Japanese-American military alliance.

In his interview to the KYODO TSUSHIN NEWS SERVICE he stated on behalf of the Pentagon strategists, who are striving to hitch Japan still tighter to the American war chariot, that it is high time for both countries to revert to weapons developed on the basis of unified standards. Such a "standard aircraft", in his opinion, could be the American made fighter-bomber F-15. At the same time the general said that these planes could be used not only in Japan, but in South Korea too.

The Pentagon's plans to strengthen the Tokyo-Washington military axis and the militarisation of the "country of the rising sun," which is linked with it, meet the support of representatives of Japan's military-industrial complex, top echelons of the Japanese Army, definite forces in the country's government.

Adhering to the course of stockpiling armaments, strengthening and rearming the so-called Self-Defence Forces set up in violation of the Japanese Constitution, these circles are hatching plans to turn Japan into a militarily powerful state. The military-industrial complex of Japan regards the country's further militarisation as a means of increasing its profits through state orders, of overcoming the economic stagnation which is gripping the Japanese ceonomy.

This course causes serious dissatisfaction among the peace-loving public of Japan, which comes out for the withdrawal of American troops from Japanese territory, for the annulment of the Japanese-American security treaty. Broad segments of the Japanese population are protesting against the turning of the country into a shock force of the Pentagon strategists in the Far East and in Southeast Asia, demand strict observance of the Japanese Constitution, which renounces the creation of ground, naval and air forces, just as any other means of warfare.

HALT OF U.S. AID TO PAKISTAN CRITICIZED

LD100256Y Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Karachi, August 9, TASS--Prominent political and public leaders, representatives of business circles and the press, have criticized sharply the decision of the American administration to stop economic aid to Pakistan.

The actions of the American leadership is nothing but blackmail and an attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan, an unfriendly and absolutely unjustifiable act, indeed, says the newspaper BUSINESS RECORDER. One cannot understand the position of the American administration, which opposes the sale by France of a nuclear fuel regeneration plant to Pakistan, though it is prepared to provide nuclear arms to the racialist regime of South Africa and to warlike Israel, says the newspaper SUN.

The leading trade unions, public and student organizations have demanded an immediate revision of the Pakistani-American (?relations), in which the principal goal of American policy is to weaken Pakistan deliberately, to use economic aid as an instrument to keep the country in constant dependence, to make it a docile tool of U.S. policy. It is not accidental, the DAWN points out, that the U.S. decision to discontinue aid followed up the recent statement by the head of the military administration General Ziaul Haq that Pakistan's further membership in CENTO might be reconsidered in the light of the country's national interests.

MOSCOW CITES REPORT ON U.S. TROOP TRANSFER TO EUROPE

LD121148Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The U.S. news agency, the ASSOCIATED PRESS, has reported that the United States is beginning to transfer 25,000 combat soldiers to West Europe. The reason for the transfer is to strengthen the U.S. 7th Army in Europe in case of unforeseen events.

PENTAGON PLANS INCREASED FOREIGN ARMS SALES

LD151600Y Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 15, TASS--The United States continues to increase the export of armaments, aggravating thereby the situation in different areas of the world. The U.S. Defence Department has announced its plans to sell armaments and military equipment worth 775 million dollars to seven countries of the world.

The main buyer will be Iran, where it is planned to export 263 million dollars worth of arms and military supplies. It is followed in the Pentagon's list by Taiwan and Israel. Planned also are arms deliveries to the Seoul regime and three other countries.

If the Congress does not turn down this plan within thirty days, it will go into force automatically.

CARTER CONCERNED BY 'RAGING' INFLATION IN U.S.

LD152156Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1346 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

["Carter: Gloomy Prospects"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Washington, 15 August--The worsening economic disorder in the United States of America is causing serious alarm among Washington's ruling circles. This is demonstrated particularly in the speech by U.S. President J. Carter at a conference of the Midwestern Farmers' Association in the town of Columbia, Missouri.

The President expressed special concern over the inflation raging in the United States of America, stressing that the fight against it is becoming practically impossible.

HOUSE EXTENDS DEADLINE FOR EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

LD160850Y Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 16, TASS--The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has voted for prolonging the deadline for the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving women equal rights with men by another three years and three months.

The amendment has been so far ratified by 35 states, while it is necessary that at least 38 states must ratify so that it comes into effect. The deadline for the ratification was to expire on March 22 next year, and in the opinion of the American press, there was practically no chance for its being approved in the remaining time by another three states.

The decision of the House of Representatives is to be examined in the Senate.

HUA'S EUROPEAN VISIT EXTENDS ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

LD151435Y Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Paris, August 15, TASS--In the opinion of the Paris newspaper LE MATIN the present visit by a Chinese delegation, led by Hua Kuo-feng, to Europe is markedly anti-Soviet in character. The obvious purpose of this tour, the newspaper says, is propaganda of anti-Sovietism.

The "realism" of the present Chinese policy, LE MATIN goes on, consists in the fact that the Peking leadership ignores ideological categories when the matter concerns assertion of China's great-power interests. The same "realism," which is nurtured by anti-Sovietism, makes China an objective ally of Pinochet's sinister junta in Chile. This "realism" has prompted China, after its rapprochement with Washington, to sign a treaty with Japan which was earlier invariably criticized by Peking for the revival of militarism.

But this will hardly surprise anyone now, LE MATIN says [in] conclusion.

MILITARISM, HEGEMONISM FEATURES OF PRC FOREIGN POLICY

LD151512Y Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

["Peking: Hegemonism in Practice"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 15, TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: "The situation in Southeast Asia worsening," "growing tension in Southeast Asia"--are the kind of headlines to be often seen in the world press now. Analysing the factors behind the present situation in the region, most of the objective observers come to the conclusion that the aggravation is caused by Peking's aggressive, hegemonistic policy. It is well known, for instance, that Peking is actively encouraging and inciting the Kampuchean authorities to stage armed actions and other provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. It is no longer a secret to anyone that China stand behind Kampuchea in the latter's incessant armed attacks on Vietnam.

In the course of decades Socialist Vietnam had been waging selfless and truly heroic struggle for independence and freedom, first against the French colonialists and then against the American aggressors and the American-supported puppet clique. The outcome of this selfless struggle is known to all: The courage and staunchness of the Vietnamese people who relied on the assistance of their true friends--the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and on the solidarity of all the progressive peace forces--ultimately won a victory. The proclamation of the SRV on July 2, 1976, also meant the official unification of the country which had been divided for years into north and south as a result of machinations by international imperialism and reaction. But that was a hard-won victory. The aggressor had inflicted serious and deep wounds on the Vietnamese national economy. Vietnam was faced with the difficult problem of restoring the war-ravaged economy, reorganizing the national economy and building a solid material and technical basis of socialism.

It would seem that the duty of every socialist country, if it really considers itself a socialist state, is to give all-round and selfless assistance to Vietnam in restoring its national economy and in strengthening its independence and freedom. But, what position was adopted by the Chinese leaders? They actually have launched a real aggression against the Vietnamese people and are trying to interfere unceremoniously in its internal affairs by using for the purpose the Peking-cooked "problem of "Huachiao", i.e., the Chinese residing in the SRV who are allegedly "persecuted" by the Vietnamese authorities. The latest reports indicate that Peking is building up its armed forces on the border with the SRV.

It uses gross economic pressure, armed provocations, blatant lies and slander in order to force Vietnam into abandoning its independent policy and obeying Peking's diktat. As a matter of fact, the Peking rulers are pursuing a real imperialist policy, a policy of pressure, diktat and blackmail, vis-a-vis Vietnam and its heroic people.

The stab in Socialist Vietnam's back is quite a logical manifestation of the disgraceful and utterly cynical hegemonistic policy of the Peking top rulers, a policy deeply hostile to the interests of peace and socialism. Way back in August, 1965, Mao Tse-tung, speaking at a meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, said: "We must secure for ourselves Southeast Asia, including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore...Southeast Asia is a wealthy region abounding in mineral resources..." The present top rulers in China, following in the footsteps of the late "helmsman" are unscrupulously using any means to "secure" for China this vast and rich region.

Suffice it to say that Peking claims as many as 10.5 million square kilometres of territory belonging to neighbouring states.

Peking's militarism, its hegemonistic ambitions have now become part and parcel of Peking's daily policy. This cannot but cause serious concern among the peace-loving public.

PRC ABANDONS AID COMMITMENTS TO AFRICAN STATES

LD151742Y Moscow International Service in English 1500 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Our news analyst (Boris Balasanov) makes this comment on Peking's policy:

Recently, the Chinese People's Republic unilaterally terminated the agreements on economic and technical assistance to Socialist Vietnam. In a similar manner it halted its assistance to Albania. Peking does not hesitate to tear up its commitments if the policy of this or that ally doesn't suit it. This course is being conducted with regard to the African Continent. That Peking cannot be relied upon as an ally was especially vividly expressed in China's economic policy.

In the 60's it announced a large-scale program of building 300 projects in the African countries and out of that number less than a third were constructed. Promises were broken as regards the financing of such projects as the building of a hydro-engineering complex in the Manantali region. That was to be part of the work to make use of the Senegal River. Nor did Peking do anything about the building of a railway between Mali and Guinea or the cement factory in Mauritania. When giving economic assistance Peking was and is concerned primarily with extending its influence and carrying out its hegemonistic plans. The Kenyan newspaper TARGET has said that the Peking leaders sacrifice the interests of Africa in order to promote their own. All this shows that no one can be sure of the sincerity of Peking's assistance. If considerations of the moment prompt it, Peking can, at any time, betray and abandon its recent ally.

POLAND'S GIEREK VISITS KIEV, DEPARTS FOR HOME

LD151810Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who has been vacationing in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, today visited Kiev. He went to the "50-Letiye Oktyabrya" aviation production association and talked to managers, experts and workers at the front-ranking enterprise. At the test airfield the guest was present for display flights by the AN-32, AN-72 and AN-28 aircraft built under the guidance of general designer Antonov, Hero of Socialist Labor.

Edward Gierek highly appraised the work of the aircraft builders whose products are well known in the Polish People's Republic. The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee acquainted himself with how a program of residential and consumer construction is being implemented in the capital of the Soviet Ukraine, and visited a number of the city's new housing estates.

In the evening Gierek left for home.

PRAVDA CITES SCINTEIA ON BREZHNEV-CEAUSESCU MEETING

LD151221Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "An Important Moment"]

[Text] Bucharest, 9 August--The friendly meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, was an important moment in Romanian-Soviet cooperation, stresses the newspaper SCINTEIA today.

The RCP Central Committee organ remarks that Romanian-Soviet friendship is developing successfully in accordance with the 1970 Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty between the USSR and Romania, and also in accordance with the "Statement on the Further Development of the Cooperation and Fraternal Friendship between the CPSU and the RCP and the Soviet Union and Romania" which was signed in Bucharest in 1976 during Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to Romania.

The Romanian-Soviet dialog at summit level became an occasion for stressing the need to strive in every way for the practical implementation of the provisions of the concluding document of the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament.

The development on a worldwide scale of the process of detente, the paper points out, and the supplementing of political detente with specific measures for military detente are of special significance. This is a vital and decisive factor for the creation of genuine security in Europe and throughout the world, and for reducing tension. SCINTEIA writes that the communists and all the working people of Romania welcome the results of the friendly meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu.

TASS REPORTS HUA KOU-FENG'S ARRIVAL IN BUCHAREST

LD161202Y Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, August 16, TASS--Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Premier of the PRC State Council Hua Kou-feng and the officials accompanying him arrived for an official visit here today at the invitation of General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President N. Ceausescu of Romania. In the airport, they were welcomed by N. Ceausescu and other Romanian officials.

TASS DESCRIBES NATO MANEUVERS TO BE HELD IN SEPT-OCT

LD152350Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1905 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

["Dangerous NATO Maneuvers"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn 15 Aug 78, TASS--Northern Wedding-78, Bar Frost-78, Certain Shield-78, Reforger, Cold Fire-78, this is far from being a complete list of the NATO armed forces maneuvers which are to be held in September-October on the territory of many West European countries as well as in the air and in a number of areas of the Atlantic and the North Sea. According to official data over 200,000 soldiers and officers, a great number of warships of various types, hundreds of aircraft and helicopters will take part.

During the maneuvers a major operation will be carried out aimed at transferring about 25,000 soldiers and officers from the U.S. to Western Europe, specifically to the FRG.

In the eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean, in the North Sea and in the channel large naval exercises will take place from 4 to 19 September with the participation of over 170 ships and submarines, as well as 800 aircraft and helicopters. During the exercises there will be landings on the Scottish Islands, which belong to Britain, as well as on the southwest coast of Jutland in Denmark.

According to NATO authorities, about 30 maneuvers and exercises are planned by the end of the current year. Their main aim is to check the readiness of the NATO troops in the event of "a military crisis;" infantry, naval, airforce and landing-forces will be involved in them.

Observers assess these series of large-scale maneuvers and exercises as a confirmation of the fact that the North Atlantic bloc is stepping up its military preparations. Such actions arouse anxiety among the West European public, which notes that they entirely contradict the interest of detente, mutual understanding and cooperation on the continent.

SOVIET-FRG TIES A 'SENSITIVE INDICATOR' OF DETENTE

LD151555Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[A. Grigoryants article: "Profound Changes"]

[Excerpt] More has been done in the sphere of bilateral relations since the signing of the Moscow treaty than in the entire preceding period following the establishment of diplomatic relations. Life is being breathed into the articles of the document step by step. Ties are becoming closer, and mutual trust deeper. This beneficial process is developing in diverse forms and at all levels. But, of course, the decisive role in its progress is played by meetings between the leaders of the two countries. There have been seven summit meetings since the Moscow treaty was signed. Each of them has introduced something new and positive, made it possible to untie difficult knots and given a boost to further progress.

L.I. Brezhnev's recent May visit to the Rhine was a great event on an international scale. The beneficial changes both in Soviet-West German relations and on the European Continent as a whole are linked with the name of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. L.I. Brezhnev's recent trip to the FRG marked a stage in the broadening of Soviet-West German relations in all spheres and in the deepening of detente.

It is difficult to overestimate the significance of agreement between the USSR and the FRG on issues relating to the strengthening of peace on our continent. A great deal depends on the positions of our two countries and on their mutual understanding both in European affairs and on a wider plane. The state of relations between the FRG and the USSR is a sensitive indicator of international detente and peaceful coexistence.

However, the situation requires new efforts to preserve and deepen detente. Forces which dislike detente are stepping up their activity. The positive processes in international relations have slowed down somewhat. This is influenced by the fact that the arms race has not yet been curbed and that the present U.S. administration has adopted a policy of undermining the policy of detente and aggravating relations with the Soviet Union.

The policy of Washington and those West German circles which pander to it is causing valid public concern in European countries, for it runs counter to the continent's objective needs--the desire to avert the threat of a devastating new war and to pool the economic resources and scientific and technical potential of all countries in the old world for the joint resolution of the urgent tasks of the times, and the desire to make the best examples of European culture the property of all the peoples on the continent and to broaden ties among them. There exists a profound, historically evolved commonality of the vital interests of the European peoples. It is understandable, therefore, that in Europe the attitude toward the detente process is on the whole solid, serious and resistant to circumstantial fluctuations and the effect of transient factors. This is why it has become possible in Europe, on the basis of the positive experience accumulated in recent years, to insure the generally stable development of relations among states with different social systems along the path of cooperation and mutual understanding. Soviet-West German relations serve as an example of this.

During the last summit meeting the leaders of the USSR and the FRG emphasized that relaxation of tension is necessary, possible and useful. The sides declared that they see no sensible alternative to peaceful cooperation among states, despite discrepancies in certain fundamental positions and differences in political, economic, and social systems. L.I. Brezhnev and Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt expressed their will to broaden and deepen the detente process and to impart to it a consistent and stable nature.

The ending of the arms race has become a problem of paramount urgency. The results of L.I. Brezhnev's Rhine visit have made an important contribution to resolving this problem. Both the Soviet Union and the FRG voiced their determination to utilize all the possibilities and means at their disposal in the interests of making real progress toward the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, embracing both nuclear weapons and conventional types of arms. Other aspects of the problem were also examined. Today it may be said that mutual understanding between the USSR and the FRG is creating a favorable atmosphere for lessening military confrontation on the continent.

Political detente is increasingly supported by the material base of mutually advantageous economic cooperation. It--this base--has become quite impressive today, judging from the fact that the FRG is now the Soviet Union's biggest foreign trade partner among all the capitalist countries. In literally a few years--since 1970--the volume of commodity turnover has increased 450 percent. [paragraph continues]

But this, of course, is not the limit. Over the years that the coalition of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Free Democratic Party has been in power, West Germany has quite clearly displayed a desire to avoid repeating old mistakes and avoid being like those states of which V.I. Lenin said that, by opposing the establishment of relations with the land of the soviets, they risk missing the boat and finding themselves in a disadvantageous position, perhaps on something important (see "Complete Collected Works" Vol 45 p 301).

Today the sides no longer wish to be content with ordinary commercial exchange. Joint large-scale projects, production collaboration and the involvement of new sectors of the economy in cooperation are coming to the fore. Progress has been made in implementing the projects of the Oskol Electrometallurgical Combine and the Mogilev Complex for the production of chemical fibers, as well as in elaborating and implementing other projects in the spheres of chemistry, power generation and machine building. It is now a question of utilizing the tremendous reserves of economic collaboration, seeking new forms and displaying enterprise in developing cooperation between the two economically strongest states on the continent. The economic agreement between the USSR and the FRG, intended to last through the end of the present century, is aimed at precisely this.

And so the Moscow treaty is acquiring living flesh in the everyday practice of multi-faceted and mutually advantageous cooperation. Of course, this is not a simple process. There are forces operating both inside the FRG itself and outside it which have not resigned themselves to the fact that our two peoples have stepped over the ditch which separated them for long years. Militarists have not ceased forging the latest types of weapons, and revanchists have not turned into champions of the inviolability of European borders. And the growing activeness of neo-Nazi groupings cannot fail to cause concern. They are all continuing to poison the atmosphere. But it is not these reactionary forces that determine Europe's political landscape today. The treaty of 12 August 1970 opened a new page in Soviet-West German relations and in the history of all postwar Europe. It has brought many benefits to our countries and to the peoples of all Europe, having fully justified itself as a treaty serving the interests of peace, cooperation and security.

MOSCOW REPORTS ON EFFORTS TO FORM PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT

LD152310Y Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1830 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Portuguese Prime Minister [as heard] Alfredo Nobre da Costa is continuing his consultations with the political parties on forming the new government. The prime minister has received delegations of the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] and the Socialist Party [PS].

PS Secretary General Mario Soares was not in the delegation received by the prime minister. Observers attribute great importance to his absence and point to the fact that, speaking on Lisbon Radio, Mario Soares categorically rejected Nobre da Costa's views on forming a government with the participation of five independents, five socialists, three social democrats and two centrists. Such a government, he said, would be an essentially right-wing government.

In his statements Mario Soares confirmed the fears of the communists who had warned against the reactionary threat in an apparently independent government which in reality would amount to an alliance between the Social Democratic Party and the CDS.

LETTER TO UK MP'S HITS ON HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE

LD152158Y Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

["Open Letter to British MP's"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 15, TASS--Follows the full text of an open letter from deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, writer Vadim Kozhevnykov, to British Parliamentarians:

"Ladies and gentlemen, members of Parliament,

I address you as colleagues. What, then, inspired me to lift the pen?

For nearly a month one and the same theme can be heard at Westminster:

In the Soviet Union human rights are allegedly infringed, people are persecuted for their views. An old theme? Yes. Yet it is not "served up", as I learn from the papers, very energetically, connected with court trials of a few traitors and spies in the USSR. In addition every attempt is made to intimidate our country, to threaten us. "To delay trips by delegations to Moscow!' 'to stop trade with Russia!' 'to boycott the Olympic games!'--one can hear in the House of Commons not only from the back, but also from the front benches, including the seat of Mr. David Owen, the secretary of foreign affairs. Some deputies are even vying with the American 'hawks.'

As is known, the traitors and spies were tried according to Soviet laws, and the trials proceeded with the full observance of all juridical norms. For similar crimes, by the way, people are brought to trial in England, too.

But I want to speak of other things. I would like to ask you, ladies and gentlemen, members of Parliament, why are you silent when, as deputies, you are directly responsible to the electorate, to the entire British people?

Why, for example, did you never rise to pronounce wrathful speeches when they killed Chaggar? You remember that 18-year-old youth who got a mortal knife blow in the back? Why? Because he was coloured!

1,500 attacks every year against Asians and Africans--such is the record of the thugs from the National Front and other ultra-rightist organisations in your country. They are acting practically with impunity. And what is amazing, is that they are inspired to such "exploits" by members of your Parliament! Margaret Thatcher stated that the coloured, don't you see, take away jobs from whites and disrupt your way of life in general....

True, not all stand on such positions. Early in July the Labour MP Frank Allaun asked the home secretary in the House what he intended to do about the latest bandit attack on Asian immigrants made as they left the gates of a factory? However, the secretary was assuring him that this was the most ordinary, banal fist-fight between workers.

How does such, to say the least, connivance end? With the neo-fascists intending to nominate at the next parliamentary elections as many candidates as your country's two major parties--the labourites and the conservatives. According to the saying, silence is golden, has not your silence in this matter, ladies and gentlemen, turned into gold for the neofascists?

Perhaps it turns into gold also for those who are perpetrating atrocities in Ulster?

I could not read without a shudder about the results of a medical examination carried out recently by an international commission. The commission's report of how the police abuse Northern Irish patriots is bloodcurdling. One of the interrogated had his skin torn from his back with sandpaper, another was beaten until his eardrums burst, another was burned with cigarettes...

Torture has become a daily reality in Ulster, just as murder, murder simply because a person follows "the wrong religion." If you are a Catholic, you can expect a bullet at any moment! (exclamation)

In the middle of last week the inmates of the Long Kesh concentration camp decided to officially charge Britain in the European human rights court with violating human rights and basic freedoms.

This is how matters stand while some of you, ladies and gentlemen, indulge in impressive talk about human rights without even a thought of pressing for the observance of such rights, leave alone observance--for them to be trampled upon less brutally and cruelly in Northern Ireland!

I have met with many of you on more than one occasion. During international parliamentary conferences and in personal conversations we spoke of the relations between our countries, and how the detente process ought to be strengthened, how to work for people throughout the world to be able to look more confidently towards tomorrow. It is with pleasure that I recall my visits to London, walks in its streets, the fine architectural monuments and the ever green parks. But I saw in that city other things, too, lines stretching for half a block at the employment agencies, the slums of the east end, pickets at mines: [as received] workers not wanting to put up any longer with their miserly wages and unbearable working conditions...

However, it never occurred either to me or my fellow parliamentarians to raise the question about your slums or the lines of jobless in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. For this is an internal matter of Great Britain! And since I've mentioned Soviet deputies, I'd like to say: We deem it our priority task to work for the observance--strict and absolute at that--of the basic human rights in our country. Which? The right to work, to housing, to education, to freedom of religious worship, the banning of propaganda of war and racism. All these principles, I repeat are not simply declared, they make up the daily practice of our country.

And now the last thing I'd like to mention in this letter. You, of course, are now worried about the scandal with Mr. Thorpe, your fellow member of Parliament. The former leader of the Liberal Party is charged with conspiracy to murder a Mr. Scott. And with the scandal at its height, the Liberal Party has issued a statement, no, not about these exposures. It came out against holding the Olympic games in Moscow...

This is where the dog is buried (if I am not mistaken you also have such a saying). Exactly for the sake of distracting attention away from rather shady affairs taking place at home, in the field of human rights included, some of you, ladies and gentlemen, members of Parliament, come out with accusations addressed to our country. But, of course, it is easier to teach others, than to try and find a way out of the blind alley in Ulster, or put an end to unemployment. But it is precisely for resolving these and other important tasks that you were elected to Westminster! So isn't it high time you got down to fulfilling your immediate duties and upholding the vital interests of your own people?"

WEST EUROPE PLANNING ENCROACHMENTS ON DEMOCRATIC FREEDOMS

LD151522Y Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Paris, August 15, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Korochantsev reports:

The term "European integration" which implies, among other things, greater powers for the existing West European supranational institutions and the establishment of new ones, means in practice a broad onslaught by big capital on the real rights and liberties of the working masses, and centralization of the legal and police system of the capitalist states. This opinion is expressed now by various sections of the French public and by many French newspapers.

The contemplated establishment of "European legal space" is seen as one of the steps towards the political integration of "little Europe". This regional "legal zone" is to have common repressive laws and regulations designed to safeguard the "Western order" by using the "common experience" of the EEC member-countries.

By "common experience", they mean, among other things, extension of the West German "employment ban" to all the EEC countries, legalization on a European scale of political questionnaires for employees of state institutions and supranational bodies, as is already being done by the Commission of European Communities in Brussels.

The project also provides for jointly keeping watch over the trade union activists and democrats, a study of the possibility of using the British experience of mass repression in Ulster and other punitive measures. The EEC countries reportedly consult each other on the ways of harmonizing investigations and questionnaires for security purposes. It is noteworthy in this connection that five scientists from the National Atomic Research Centre in France received recently special questionnaires from the West German authorities concerning their political views. The scientists in question made trips to the FRG under a program for peaceful uses of atomic energy.

"European legal space" said Claude Michel, president of the Lawyers' Union of France, in an interview with the magazine FRANCE NOUVELLE calls in question the freedom of trade union and the freedom of expression, and restricts both the right of the accused to defend themselves and the right of lawyers. As a matter of fact, this is a question of implantation of authoritarianism and violence on a national scale, he stressed.

At the latest meetings of the European Parliament, many deputies exposed attempts by monopoly and ruling circles of capitalist Europe to establish cooperation as an encroachment on democracy.

Under the hypocritical pretext of "defending democracy" the very concept of democracy is being gradually reduced to naught, Marcel Lemoine, the French communist, member of the European Parliament, said recently.

DANISH DRAFT BUDGET PLANS INCREASED MILITARY SPENDING

LD152020Y Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Copenhagen, August 15, TASS--The Danish Government today submitted a draft state budget for 1979. According to the draft budget, the military spending must increase next year by 300 million kroner to reach 6.7 billion kroner.

A considerable part of military allocations is meant for purchasing new types of armaments and military equipment including F-16 U.S. [illegible] planes. At the same time, the budget does not envisage sufficient allocations for solving such acute home problems as unemployment. Member of the Folketing from the Communist Party of Denmark, Kaj Hansen, said that the draft budget brings greater hardships to the working people. He said that the Communist Party of Denmark intends to table amendments to the budget to give priority to measures for combatting unemployment.

TASS REPORTS ITALIAN COMMUNISTS EXCHANGE PARTY CARDS

LD151510Y Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Rome, August 15, TASS--The annual campaign of the Italian Communist Party for the exchange of party cards and drawing new members in the ranks of the Italian Communist Party is a success. As the newspaper L'UNITA reports today, nearly 100 thousand new members have joined the party in the course of the current campaign. The newspaper calls upon the communists to make even greater efforts for explaining to the working people the political line of the party and strengthening it as a mass democratic organization.

SWEDISH COMMUNISTS' DOCUMENT OPPOSES 'COLD WAR' MOVES

LD152126Y Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm, August 15, TASS--The Executive Committee of the Swedish Workers' Party [communists] has issued a call to "prevent a comeback of the 'cold war'". It notes that the anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, inspired and carefully coordinated in the West, has the purpose of "giving the most aggressive forces of imperialism greater freedom in intensifying the arms race and interfering militarily in the struggle of the oppressed peoples for their liberation", and also of "diverting the attention of the working people from mass unemployment, inflation and permanent crisis in their own countries."

The new round of the arms race, the beginning of which was laid by the Washington session of the world council, the call says, is inexorably bringing the world closer to a global nuclear war, which threatens mankind's very existence. "Those who contribute consciously or unconsciously to a comeback of the 'cold war', act, objectively speaking, in the role of tools of the military-industrial complexes and the most aggressive forces of imperialism," the document stresses. In this connection the Executive Committee of the party criticizes sharply the Maoist leadership, which is "taking part in the conspiracy against peace and disarmament."

The document points to the imperative need of creating prerequisites for consolidating peace and deepening detente. The Swedish communists have come out in support of the appeal issued by the enlarged session of the Presidium of the World Council of Peace, have called for an early convocation of a world disarmament conference.

TASS REPORTS REACTION TO CAMP DAVID TALKS

LD152007Y Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 15, TASS--Speaking before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance touched on the Camp David talks to be held in September by U.S. President Carter, Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Premier Begin. According to the Washington POST, he said further American military and economic aid to Tel Aviv will not depend on the results of the tripartite meeting and that the administration has already given Israel appropriate assurances.

This statement is taken by observers as unambiguously confirmation of Washington's support for the Begin government's tough course, rejecting the possibility of Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank of the Jordan River and the idea of creating an independent Palestine state.

Geneva, August 15, TASS--U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim is sceptical about the tripartite meeting at Camp David. It will not become a step of any significance on the road to a Middle East peace, he said. He told a press conference that his scepticism was based on the preceding development of events.

San Francisco, August 15, TASS--The paper PEOPLE'S WORLD writes that all the talk by participants in the forthcoming Camp David meeting about a Middle East "settlement", actually covers up a plan of the imperialist forces of the USA to create a new anti-communist alliance spearheaded against progressive and revolutionary forces in Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean area.

Beirut, August 15, TASS--Commenting on the forthcoming Carter-As-Sadat-Begin meeting, the political adviser of the chairman of the PLO executive, Hani al-Hasan, stated in an interview for the Beirut paper MONDAY MORNING, that the American Middle East "initiatives" are aimed not at resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict, but at establishing such a "peace" in the region that would allow the American monopolies to plunder the natural wealth of the Middle East peoples.

The chairman of the People's Council of Syria, M. Hadid, strongly condemned the manoeuvres of American imperialism, Zionism and the Arab reaction. In an interview for the Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI, he stressed that this conspiracy, of which the main participant is As-Sadat, is spearheaded against the freedom and unity of the Arab peoples.

EGYPTIAN PARTIES' MERGER BRANDED AS-SADAT 'MANEUVER'

LD151840Y Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 15, TASS--The leadership of the ruling Egyptian Centrist Party has decided to "join collectively" the so-called National-Democratic Party, which is now being formed by Anwar as-Sadat. It is indicative that the centrists declared their intention to merge with As-Sadat's party even before its program was published.

Thus, the forecasts of analysts that As-Sadat's decision to set up his own political party was motivated not only by the desire to strengthen his slipping personal positions, but to carry out one more manoeuvre aimed at giving the masses of the people an illusion that the unpopular policy of the government could be changed, have proved correct.

Dissatisfaction with the activities of the centrist government, which proved completely "incapable" of solving the difficult problems facing Egypt is growing among the people. Moreover, criticism of the centrists increasingly implied dissatisfaction with the policy of As-Sadat himself.

The president presumed it was impossible to remove the discredited party from the political arena, inasmuch as it formed an absolute majority in the National Assembly, the supreme legislative organ of the country. The farce with the creation of the National-Democratic Party, headed by As-Sadat, was intended to make the conceived manoeuvre look "legal." After the centrists "collectively joined" the latter, it became clear that point in question is a mere change of the ruling party's signboard.

Analysts draw attention to the fact that these manoeuvres are proceeding in the conditions of the regime's unceasing attacks on representatives of Egypt's progressive forces, primarily on the National-Progressive (left) Party.

MOSCOW WELCOMES EFFORTS TO LESSEN TENSION IN MAGHREB

LD152038Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Along the Road to Eliminating the Hotbed of Tension"]

[Text] Events in Northwest Africa have recently drawn the attention of a great number of political observers. This is quite natural, because, for well over 2 and 1/2 years, a sharp conflict has been going on over the Western Sahara. This conflict involves Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania. Armed clashes between the units of the POLISARIO on the one hand and the forces of Morocco and Mauritania on the other have created a situation wherein the Western Sahara has become a dangerous hotbed of tension that is poisoning relations among the Arab Maghreb countries and threatening peace and security in North Africa.

It is worth noting that the conflict over the Western Sahara has exhausted the efforts and substantial amounts of money from the countries involved in the dispute--money which should have been spent on tackling pressing issues of development. The conflict has also weakened their economic potential. This is more apparent in Mauritania than in the other two countries, because Mauritania has almost reached the point of bankruptcy. The enormously costly military expenditure, a rise in prices and a decline in the standard of living created the sharp political crisis in the country that led to the overthrow of the Ould Daddah regime.

In the wake of these developments, the POLISARIO decided to suspend military activities against Mauritanian forces--a step that won approval from the new authorities in Mauritania. And it appears, according to statements by these authorities, that they believe their main task is to remove the country from its state of war. For example, Mauritanian Foreign Minister Cheikhna Ould Mohammed Lagdhaf said recently that he is optimistic about prospects for reconciliation in the Sahara in the near future. Lieutenant Colonel Salek, head of the new regime, said some days earlier that if the people seek peace the Military Committee for National Recovery will do its utmost to realize this goal.

A number of North African leaders have also discussed the question of trying to restore the situation to normal, Abdel Aziz Bouteflika, in particular, said: We accept the need to restore peace and stability to the entire area. Later, he said: There is no doubt that a political solution to this question can be the basis for improving the situation in the Arab Maghreb. As for Algeria, we will make every effort to speed up the improvement process.

Political circles in Morocco also express their belief in the need to restore peace in the Arab Maghreb. For example, Baddou, the Moroccan secretary of state for foreign affairs, recently told the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS that Morocco and Algeria are linked by a common destiny. Therefore, they should try to insure stability and prosperity in this area.

One can only welcome such statements, especially when they are followed by tangible actions aimed at removing tension in Northwest Africa. With regard to the Soviet Union, it has always called and still calls for a settlement of the Western Sahara issue on the basis of granting the inhabitants of this area the right to self-determination. The Soviet Union believes that the solution to the current dispute must be sought through a sound political settlement and not by war.

The possibilities for realizing a peaceful settlement by political means have not been explored and the full range of UN abilities and the specific resolutions that were adopted by a majority vote at the 30th session have not been employed.

We can say the same thing about the OAU, which adopted at its 15th session, at the summit level, a resolution on the creation of a committee of elders for the purpose of participating in the settlement of the Western Sahara issue. They called on all states of this area to refrain from taking steps that might undermine the efforts being made to find a just and peaceful solution to the issue.

The method of direct negotiation cannot be dismissed, for the sides to the conflict can find a peaceful political settlement which is just and acceptable to all parties concerned if they look realistically at the current political situation and if they follow the path of detente which currently dominates the field of international relations.

SOVIET NAVAL VESSELS TO VISIT PDRY 19-24 AUG

LD160606Y Moscow TASS in English 0535 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 16, TASS--In keeping with an understanding, a Soviet naval squadron including an escort ship, a submarine and a military transport ship under the command of Vice-Admiral Yasakov is to make an official friendly call at the port of Aden, the capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, from August 19 to 24.

ALGERIAN DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT, PRAISES USSR

LD151111Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Algerian Parliamentarians in Moscow"]

[Text] A delegation of the National People's Assembly of Algeria, headed by R. Bitat, president of the assembly, has returned to Moscow after touring the Soviet Union.

On 9 August the Algerian parliamentarians visited the USSR Supreme Soviet. V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities, and chairmen and members of the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, met with the guests.

The members of the delegation, said R. Bitat, were deeply moved by the friendship and warmth with which they were greeted everywhere during their tour of the Soviet Union. This opportunity to become familiar with the life and labor of the Soviet people and with the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the republic and local organs of state power was very useful. We shall take away with us this valuable experience.

The head of the delegation of the National People's Assembly of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria held a press conference. In a statement he made during the press conference, R. Bitat observed that the visit is taking place in the context of the traditional relations of friendship and mutual respect which units Algeria and the USSR. I was instructed, R. Bitat said, to convey a personal message from President H. Boumediene, chairman of the Algerian Council of the Revolution, addressed to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The meetings and conversations which took place during the delegation's visit have provided the opportunity to hold a broad, friendly and fruitful exchange of opinions on problems of interest.

During the difficult struggle against colonialism, Algeria was able to duly assess the Soviet Union's active solidarity. Thanks to the joint efforts of their parties and governments, Algeria and the USSR, to the mutual satisfaction of their peoples, are broadening their cooperation in various fields and this cooperation is of a traditional, multifaceted and mutually advantageous nature. A considerable contribution to the strengthening and development of relations between the two states is being made through regular contacts between the Algerian National People's Assembly and the USSR Supreme Soviet. This linkage is enabling our countries to struggle even more effectively for world peace and to defend the rights of those peoples who oppose national oppression. These problems, R. Bitat continued, are now emerging with particular acuteness. In particular, the situation in the Near East is continuing to threaten international peace and security as a consequence of the expansionist and aggressive policy of Israel. The defeatist initiative of As-Sadat's regime and its stubbornness in attempting to conclude a separate deal with Israel accord only with the schemes of imperialism in this region and contradict the interests of the Arab peoples. The situation in the Near East and in Africa confirms the importance of and the need to strengthen further the unity of progressive countries and forces. In this connection, Algeria esteems the role and actions of the Soviet Union in countering the attempts by reaction and imperialism to impose a neocolonialist order and to weaken the peoples' struggle for national liberation.

Our delegation's stay in the country of the Glorious October Revolution, which is a source of inspiration for peoples striving for freedom and justice, R. Bitat declared in conclusion, will promote an even greater strengthening of the bonds of friendship linking our countries.

SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON'S VISIT TO SYRIA REPORTED

LD041149 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 1 August 1978 publishes on page 3, under the heading "Under the Hot Syrian Sun," a 2,100-word report by Engineers Cmdr A. Kontiyevskiy on the visit to Syria by a Soviet naval squadron consisting of the cruiser "Admiral Golovko," the destroyer "Ochakov" and a combat launch commanded by Vice Adm V. Samoylov, first deputy commander of the Black Sea Fleet. The seamen of the squadron reportedly visited the sights of Latakia and made a trip to Tartus and Halab, where they met with Syrian working people and servicemen.

LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA DECRIES PLOTS AGAINST PDRY

LD041141 [Editorial Report LD] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 28 July 1978 publishes on page 3 a 1,200-word article by NOVOSTI observer V. Paruzin under the heading "Far-Sighted Provocation" on events in the two Yemens. The article accuses Saudi Arabia, Israel, Egypt and the United States of wanting to kindle a conflict between the two Yemens. The same newspaper for 29 July publishes a 900-word article by Paruzin, under the same heading, which discusses events related to Yemen at the Arab League session. The article states that the League decided to form an "Arab confrontation front" to "carry out interference in any Arab country where communism shows itself openly," and also states that "solidarity with the courageous struggle of the Yemeni people, defending their motherland's freedom and independence, is growing stronger in the Near East and throughout the world."

USSR, CYPRUS SIGN CULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT

LD151556Y Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 15, TASS--The third two-year program of cultural and scientific cooperation was signed here today by the USSR and the Republic of Cyprus, envisaging the further development of relations between the two countries in 1978-1979.

The program envisages exchanges between scientific institutions, measures in the field of education, particularly Russian language studies in Cyprus and Greek language studies in the USSR, exchanges in culture and the arts, the cinema, television and broadcasting, in sports and tourism.

IMPERIALISTS BEHIND TURKISH-GREEK TENSION ON CYPRUS

LD152121Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary: "The True Culprit of the Disasters Suffered by Cyprus Is Imperialism"]

[Text] I have already told you in earlier programs how I recently paid a visit to Turkey with a delegation of USSR cultural workers. During this visit we discussed a variety of issues in our talks with Turkish trade unionists affiliated with DISK, the Confederation of Revolutionary Trade Unions. One of these issues concerned the Cyprus problem.

What is the attitude of Turkish workers' representatives in this connection? The main impression we gained from our exchanges was that the representatives of the Turkish working class harbored no enmity toward the Greek Cypriots and believe that the two communities on the island could live in peace and friendship. One of the representatives of BASIN-IS [Turkish Journalists and Press Industry Workers Union] said: They lived in this way for hundreds of years; Why should they not do so now? And, answering his own question himself, he added: Why? Because the imperialist forces are behind the Cyprus events. It suits them to incite Turkish and Greek Cypriots against each other. Those who covet the island are spreading enmity in Cyprus--that is what is is all about.

Another trade unionist we spoke to said: The people of Cyprus should determine their own fate. The Cyprus problem will find a real solution once imperialism ceases meddling in other peoples' affairs. Then and only then will we all breathe more freely.

Dear listeners, such statements are profoundly significant. They show that the progressive sectors of the Turkish working people are well aware that The Cyprus problem is only on the outside a problem of the relations of the two communities; in actual fact, when one probes a bit deeper, one finds that it is a problem of relations between the imperialists on the one hand and, on the other hand, the peoples of small countries--headed by the people of Cyprus.

Had the matter been one of disputed problems between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities, the disputes would undoubtedly have been resolved long ago. And not only that: The disputes are now only between the Greek and Turkish population of the island. It is a well-known fact that there are differences of opinion within the Turkish Cypriot community both on the question of the approach to talks with the Greek Cypriots and on varied topics concerning the political, economic and social life of the Turkish Cypriots. Furthermore, there are frequent tensions in the relations between the Turkish Cypriots and the Turks brought from Anatolia--according to the Cypriot press and foreign newspapers.

But if enmity had not been incited between working people--be they Turks or Greeks--they would have long ago found a common language. The Turkish trade unionists, who consider imperialism as the true culprit of the disasters suffered by Cyprus, have confirmed this fact once again.

KUZNETSOV BLASTS AFL-CIO, CIA OFFENSIVE IN AFRICA

LD151325Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[L. Kuznetsov article: "A Conspiracy Against the African Worker"]

[Text] The working class is beginning to play an ever-increasing role in the life of contemporary Africa. By the time the independence of the majority of its states had been proclaimed (in the sixties), Africa's (excluding the Republic of South Africa) share in world industrial production was equivalent to approximately one-tenth of the total.

These figures attest to the agrarian nature of the economy, the scant number of plants and factories and, in turn, the weakness of the working class in practically all of the continent. Nevertheless, the proletariat in a number of African countries has made a weighty contribution to the struggle against colonial domination. During the years of independence, the economies of many African countries have successfully forged ahead and the working class has grown appreciably. The numerical strength of the working class in industry has increased and today, according to certain data, it is estimated in the entire continent to total about 15 million persons.

Not only quantitative but also (and this is most important) qualitative changes have occurred. The African worker is ridding himself of backward traditions and customs. His ties with the countryside--where the remnants of the past are still strong and where feudal and, in places, prefeudal relations (in the majority of countries, the peasantry still constitutes up to 80 percent of the population) prevail--are growing weaker. Renouncing that morality which demands loyalty only to one's own ethnic group, or one's own clan, the African worker is emerging into the national arena and is becoming an active participant in the struggle of the anti-imperialist forces.

The growing role of the African working class has not gone unnoticed in the West. Various rightwing organizations have begun efforts to split and weaken the African workers' organizations and to bring them under their own control. In this respect an appreciable role is played by the U.S. AFL-CIO labor union organization.

From the very outset, anticommunism has been the ideological basis of the association's policy. It could not have been otherwise, for it is controlled by George Meany, who adheres firmly to his credo, which runs as follows: It is essential to wage an anticommunist campaign in all spheres of activity. Having once reprimanded the leaders of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) for the fact that it "has not entered the war against communism fully enough," the U.S. labor union boss demanded that a special section be set up under the ICFTU to wage this war.

Irving Brown--an extremely odious person--is Meany's righthand man in international affairs relating to Africa. When he represented U.S. labor unions in the ICFTU, Irving Brown worked mainly for the CIA, carrying out assignments for the expansion of the U.S. intelligence service's espionage network in Europe. Brown handed over to the Greek secret police CIA dossiers on Greek patriots. On the basis of this information, many trade union activists were arrested, and then in 1965, this person, who is patently a CIA agent, was appointed director of the Afro-American Trade Union Center.

From the very first day the center began to be wholly and completely maintained by the CIA and by the Agency for International Development (AID), which operates under the control of the State Department. D. Morris, a prominent U.S. expert on labor issues, observes that the bulk of the money received by the center from the CIA and AID goes for intelligence work and anticommunist propaganda in the organizations of the African working class. Propaganda, merging into subversive activity, is pursued in the context of various seminars into which, according to a certain prominent politician, "totally unsuspecting members of African trade unions are inveigled." The idea of creating a "system of stable industrial relations" is imposed upon them and they are persuaded to promote "economic stability." But what does "promoting stability" mean? By this Irving Brown understands primarily "the prevention of strikes" at plants and factories belonging to foreign capital. For instance, he boasted that "strikes" had been successfully "prevented" in Zaire with the help of the Afro-American Trade Union Center.

People from this center manipulate not only the theories devised by Western bourgeois scholars for the deception of the working people, but also certain propositions taken from the theories of the so-called "special African path of development," of "African socialism" and so forth. (M. Kulibali), a trade union activist in the city of Bobo Dioulasso (Upper Volta), recounted that representatives of the Afro-American Trade Union Center are supporting and disseminating in every way the ideas that, by dint of his nature, "the African worker constantly strives for harmony in everything," that he is not primarily a worker but a "representative of the great African family" in which everyone is a brother or sister and everyone is united not only by the common customs and traditions of their ancestors but also by the color of their skin. Hence the assertion that there are no classes in Africa and no class struggle. At the same time it is asserted that Marxism is alien to the African soul and, moreover, allegedly destroys the African soul. This, of course, means that the African ought to keep his distance from the socialist countries.

Exposing reactionary trade union ideologists, the journal AFRICAN COMMUNIST writes that they are trying to inculcate the idea that "workers must not seek to change the structure left by colonialism. They must welcome U.S. investors and not object when U.S. multinational corporations effect the economic takeover of their territories."

The journal goes on to observe that any trade union which opposes U.S. domination become victims of crude blackmail and pressure. It is known, for instance, that the Afro-American Trade Union Center made malicious attacks on the Pan-African Trade Union Federation because it "signed an agreement with the WFTU and adopted resolutions which indicate a growing reliance on revolutionary ideology."

And so, the Afro-American Trade Union Center is weaving a dangerous web into which it is trying to lure gullible people in order to weaken the progressive forces of the continent. However, the working class of Africa has already proved that, despite its relatively small numerical strength, it is the mouthpiece of the interests of the broad masses and a staunch fighter against the enemies of freedom and independence.

PENTAGON PLANNING 'RESCUE OPERATION' FOR RHODESIAN WHITES

LD151820Y Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, August 15, TASS--The Pentagon is drawing up plans for a so-called "rescue operation" in Rhodesia. Under the pretext of "protecting the European population" there, the U.S. military strategists are considering different versions of an armed NATO intervention into that African state, whose people are waging a courageous struggle against racialist domination, for freedom and independence.

According to the Johannesburg newspaper STAR, the American militarists are allegedly assigned the auxiliary role of logistics support and organization of an airlift for British Army units. However, talks concerning Washington's limited participation in the operation, similar to the NATO invasion into the Zaire province of Shaba, appear to be extremely unconvincing.

According to the former chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, General George Brown, quoted by the magazine NEW WORLD REVIEW, the United States is devoting the closest attention to Africa, particularly to its southern part. The U.S. economy, Brown said, is now largely dependent on this source of raw materials....Furthermore, of particular importance in defence planning is access to the airfields and ports, as well as communications lines within Africa and around it.

The main roles in the new invasion, according to the STAR, have already been distributed. One of them is to be played by the army of the Republic of South Africa. According to approximate assessments there are about 14,000 South Africans in Rhodesia, to whom the Pretoria authorities are simply "obliged to render protection by every means at their disposal".

One of the plans provides, along with actions of British air-borne units, for the organization by the South African militarists of a kind of a "security corridor", via which the whites could cross over to the territory of the Republic of South Africa. Other plans, which are more perspective from the viewpoint of NATO strategists, include the seizure and control of all the key towns and industrial centres of Rhodesia by the whites, and creation of a so-called "white" enclave around Salisbury.

The African press notes the grave threat constituted by these plans to the peace and security of the continent. The purpose of the hatched military intervention is clear. It is to save the Western placemen from a complete fiasco, to retain control over sources of fabulous profits for Western monopolies.

BRIEFS

SIERRA LEONE DELEGATION--A delegation from Sierra Leone, headed by the general secretary of the All-People's Congress Party, Edward (?Kamara), continues its visit to the USSR. This morning it visited the Lenin Mausoleum. Later, it was received in Kremlin by Vitaliy Ruben, a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the House of Nationalities of Soviet Parliament. Conversation took place in a very warm atmosphere. The guests also visited the institute in Africa today. In the evening they are flying to Tadzikistan. [Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD]

INDIAN AMBASSADOR REVIEWS GROWTH OF TIES WITH USSR

LD021925Y Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 2, TASS--"As ambassador and as an Indian I am very much pleased with the state of Indian-Soviet friendly relations", it was stated by the Indian ambassador to the Soviet Union, Inder Kumar Gujral, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India, in an interview to the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA. He pointed out that the 1971 treaty stemmed from ancient friendship between the two countries, between the two peoples. In signing it both states expressed to all the world their resolution to expand and deepen this friendship to the benefit of the two peoples, in the interest of peace.

Inder Kumar Gujral noted in the interview that India has always been and remained an advocate of the nonalignment policy. In the text of the treaty itself the Soviet Union has reaffirmed its respect for India's policy of nonalignment.

As a matter of fact, the ambassador continued, it has been confirmed more than once that nonalignment by no means signifies a neutral attitude to world problems. We have firm belief in the fundamental values of peace, independence and freedom. We proceed from the premise that imperialism and oppression must be done away with, that racialism must be wiped off the face of the earth, and in this we are united with the Soviet Union.

Then the ambassador pointed out that general elections were held in India last year, which led to the replacement of the government. He said that enemies of Indian-Soviet friendship apparently hoped that" the change of government would bring about a turn in the Indian foreign policy, particularly in respect to the USSR. But their hopes were not destined to materialize. Our present leaders are patriots of their country and they are acting, primarily, proceeding from the national interests".

Dwelling on the development of economic cooperation between the two countries, the ambassador said: Economic cooperation has assumed new dimensions. We are working jointly now not only in India proper, but on the realisation of industrial projects in third countries. This became possible due to the big progress made in India's industrial development during the years of independence. "I wish to stress in this connection, the ambassadors continued, that a considerable contribution to the industrial achievements of our country was made by Soviet-Indian economic cooperation. The Indian enterprises built with Soviet assistance are now able to produce much sophisticated equipment for export". The Indian ambassador to the USSR noted that political cooperation of the two countries was based on unanimity or proximity of views on key international problems, such as consolidation of peace and expansion of the process of relaxation, stopping of the arms race, liquidation of the remaining vestiges of colonialism, struggle against racialism. Multilateral cultural and scientific cooperation is developing successfully, the ambassador concluded.

TARAKI DELIVERS REPORT TO PDP CENTRAL COMMITTEE IN KABUL

LD150916Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A session of the Central Committee Political Bureau of Afghanistan's Popular Democratic Party [PDP] has taken place in Kabul. A report by Taraki, secretary general of the PDP's Central Committee and prime minister, on measures to strengthen security in the country, and an account of the visit of Afghanistan's party-government delegation to Cuba were heard. The issue of increasing the country's industrial output was also reviewed.

PHILIPPINE TRADE UNIONS CRITICIZE U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

LD151420Y Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Manila, August 15, TASS--The movement is gaining in scope in the Philippines against the U.S. military bases in the country's territory. As the Manila newspaper DAILY EXPRESS reports, seven trade union organizations came out in support of the demand of the National Youth Union on the immediate dismantling of all the U.S. military bases and installations in the Philippines. Among the organizations which support the resolution of the youth tabled [introduced] at the Provisional National Assembly are the National Workers' Movement, the Association of Trade Unions of Mindanao, the Federation of Agricultural and Industrial Workers and the Federation of Farmers for Land Reform.

The statement by General Secretary of the National Workers' Movement A. Valerio, published in the newspaper TIMES JOURNAL, stresses that the presence of U.S. military bases in the Philippines reveals the hyprocrisy and inconsistency of the policy of U.S. imperialism. A. Valerio addressed the working people of the country with a call for coming out in a united front for dismantling U.S. military bases, against the intrigues of U.S. imperialism.

U.S., PRC ATTEMPTS TO INFLUENCE ASEAN CONDEMNED

OW141127Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 8 Aug 78 OW

[(Shmidtin) commentary]

[Excerpts] In the past 11 years, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] has made many achievements, as reflected in the member nations' economic development and their increasingly important role in the world political arena.

ASEAN pursues a constructive international policy. Its 1971 proposal to establish a peaceful, free and neutral zone in Southeast Asia won support both in and outside Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union was the first to support this proposal. Comrade Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: This proposal is quite significant. It proceeds from concern for the peace and future of Asia.

However, ASEAN's policy of peaceful coexistence with countries of different systems is opposed by the world's reactionaries. The recent meeting between the United States and ASEAN shows that the imperialist country is taking advantage of the economic problems of ASEAN member countries to apply political pressures on them. Its purpose is to push ASEAN onto the road of becoming a military alliance that is hostile to neighboring countries and incompatible with ASEAN's character. Peking is also trying hard to turn ASEAN, which is promoting detente in Southeast Asia, into (?an obstacle) to the process of peaceful coexistence. Recently, Peking has mounted a diplomatic offensive against ASEAN member nations. China's prominent political figures have been visibly active. For instance, Li Hsien-nien visited the Philippines, and Teng Hsiao-ping will visit Thailand. Peking's leaders [words indistinct] are trying to sabotage at one stroke the constructive foreign policy principle of ASEAN in two ways: First, Peking's leaders call for the establishment of a China-ASEAN front against the Soviet Union. Second, Peking is frightening people by alleging that Vietnam is an aggressive country in Southeast Asia and inciting ASEAN to oppose Vietnam. ASEAN member nations have resolutely resisted Peking's provocative scheme. This shows that this organization will continue to work for peace and security in Southeast Asia. On the 11th anniversary of the founding of ASEAN, all the people in the Soviet Union wish it new successes on this bright road

SRV DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD151810Y Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 15, TASS--Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, deputy foreign affairs minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, visited Moscow from August 10 till 15. During his stay in Moscow consultations on questions of mutual interest were held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it is reported here.

VNA DENIES CAMBODIAN ALLEGATIONS OF AIRSPACE INTRUSIONS

LD151940Y Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 15, TASS--The newspaper NHAN DAN stresses editorially that the Peking authorities have taken several provocative steps aimed at further aggravating the relations between the two countries, at poisoning still further the atmosphere at the negotiations of deputies of foreign ministers of the two countries which have begun in Hanoi.

The article notes that the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi, having established contacts with hundreds of Chinese nations who arrived in the Vietnamese capital under the pretext of "awaiting departure of China", has provoked disorders in the area of the railway station. Furthermore, the Chinese side unilaterally closed the border, deliberately obstructing the departure from Vietnam of Chinese nationals who had expressed their desire to return to China. Using their agents, the Chinese authorities then provoked incidents on the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

These and other facts, the newspaper NHAN DAN stresses, show that the statements of the Chinese authorities concerning their "good will" are empty phrases. This gives the Vietnamese people, the progressive public of Southeast Asia and of all the world, reason to say that China is further aggravating the issues with a view to bringing even more pressure to bear on Vietnam.

Hanoi, August 15, TASS--The Vietnamese information agency has denied as deliberate falsehood the reports of Phnom Penh Radio that Vietnam has allegedly stepped up the actions of its airforce in the air space of Kampuchea. These reports, the agency notes, were immediately picked up by the new China information service.

Along with repetitions of slanderous assertions that Vietnam allegedly is "perpetrating aggression and subversive activity against Kampuchea", the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is spreading such reports with a view to concealing the grave defeats suffered by its military venture against Vietnam. It stubbornly refuses to negotiate and is implementing the expansionist designs of the Chinese authorities in Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese information agency stresses.

BREZHNEV, COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD102311Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent to the president of the Republic of Colombia a telegram in which, on the occasion of that country's national holiday, Independence Day, he conveyed cordial congratulations and wished prosperity to the Colombian people. In a reply telegram, the president of Colombia expressed warm gratitude for the congratulations.

CUBAN PARTY WORKERS STUDY CPSU LEADERSHIP OF AGRICULTURE

LD151001Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] workers headed by J. Sanchez, deputy chief of the PCC Central Committee Agriculture Section, was in the Soviet Union 1 through 11 August in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PCC.

The Cuban comrades acquainted themselves with the experience of party leadership of the development of agriculture, and with the execution of political and organizational work in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July [1978] Plenum.

The delegation had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Section, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, Krasnodarskiy CPSU Kraykom, party raykoms and primary party organizations, and also visited agricultural institutions and scientific research institutes.

PANAMA ELECTIONS SHOW PEOPLE'S 'INCREASED AWARENESS'

LD101355Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Support for Progressive Transformations"]

[Text] Panama, 8 August--The elections to the National Assembly of People's Representatives, which have been held in Panama, have shown the increased political awareness and organization of the Panamanian people.

The Panamanians demonstrated their readiness to struggle for the strengthening of the process of socioeconomic transformations. This was stated by Gen Omar Torrijos, Panamanian head of government, speaking on local radio.

Reaction's hopes of slowing down the process of progressive transformations by means of a boycott have not been realized. Some 787,000 Panamanians, that is, practically the entire adult population of the country, elected for a 6-year term 505 new deputies, who will elect the president and vice president of the republic 11 October this year. Young people who have attained the age of 18 took an active part in the elections for the first time in the history of Panama.

NEW BOOK OF BREZHNEV'S SPEECHES, ARTICLES ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD151748Y Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 15, TASS--"The Foreign Policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State" is a newly published book of speeches and articles by Leonid Brezhnev. This is the third, considerably enlarged publication, which covers the period from 1964 to 1978. The works included in the book contain a scientific analysis of topical international problems. The book gives priority attention to the development of the world socialist system, the alliance, unity and cooperation of socialist countries, united by common purposes and interests, bonds of friendship and comradeship.

Much space in the publication is taken up by questions pertaining to the shaping and realization of the contemporary foreign-policy course of the USSR, the translation into life by the CPSU CC and its Politbureau headed by Leonid Brezhnev of the programme of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of the peoples, set forth by the 25th CPSU Congress. The book outlines a whole complex of initiatives, concrete and realistic proposals by the USSR, aimed at a radical improvement of the international climate, at reducing and eventually removing the threat of a new world war. The collected speeches and articles are published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

PODRABINEK GETS 5 YEARS EXILE FOR CHARGING PSYCHIATRIC ABUSES

LD151854Y Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

["Trial in Moscow Region Town"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 15, TASS--The trial of Aleksandr Podrabinek was held today in the court of the town of Electrostal, the Moscow region.

In 1975-1977, Podrabinek compiled a slanderous document entitled "Punitive Medicine". The document alleges loudly that "psychiatric reprisals" are meted out in the USSR for political convictions.

Aleksandr Podrabinek, aged 25, doctor's assistant by education, left his job on his own initiative and was collecting and spreading slanderous allegations. Having practically no opportunities to obtain information, Podrabinek collected all sort of gossip and lies and sometimes concocted falsehoods himself. The investigation established numerous examples of Podrabinek's deliberate lies. Thus, for instance, he stated that a certain Levitin was shot to death point-blank on the order of psychiatrist Smironov when Levitin attempted to escape from the psychiatric hospital of the town of Sychevka, the Smolensk region. The investigation established that Levitin was never kept in the hospital of Sychevka and that no one knew such a person.

Continuing slanderous allegations Podrabinek writes that a certain hospital attendant Sasha Dvornikov subjected patients of the Sychevka hospital to "humiliations". Checks showed that Sasha Dvornikov was never employed at the hospital in Sychevka. Podrabinek also invented the non-existent Novocherkassk psychiatric hospital so as to describe the "horrible" state of affairs allegedly existing in that hospital, and so on.

The court thoroughly investigated all the data contained in the document and established that they are either rigged or are not in keeping with reality and are lies. During the trial, Podrabinek attempted to evade responsibility but was exposed by irrefutable proofs. Passing a verdict of guilty on Podrabinek, the court sentenced him to five years in exile.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 15 AUGUST

LD160056 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 15 August reports that 150,000 hectares of grain have been cut in Tulskaya Oblast.

At 0830 GMT the radio informs its listeners that cutting and threshing of grain crops on over 1 million hectares is being carried out in Kazakhstan and that the farmers have pledged to complete the harvesting in 25 days--a week shorter than last year.

At 1100 GMT the radio reports that the kolhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR have 433,000 grain harvesters at their disposal, but that not all of them are being used.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that in Altayskiy Kray all the grain regions are harvesting and that some 1,000 harvest-transport complexes and detachments are at work. In Belgorodskaya Oblast the cutting of early grain crops is being completed. The radio also informs its listeners that selective cutting of grain has begun in Chelyabinskaya Oblast, and that grain gathering is being completed in Moldavia.

At 1600 GMT the radio reports that more than 2.8 million tons of grain have been delivered to elevators in Volgogradskaya Oblast. At 1800 GMT the radio carries RSFSR Central Statistical Administration report that all areas of the RSFSR except the northwest are engaged in harvesting. Grain and pulse crops have been cut on 36 percent of the area--about 28 million hectares. About 70 percent of this amount has been threshed. Over 12 million hectares have been sown in winter crops. The radio also reports that Penzenskaya, Voronezhskaya, and Gorkovskaya Oblasts are lagging behind.

ALL-UNION MEETING HITS LAGS IN HARVEST EQUIPMENT SUPPLY

LD152024Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The All-Union Operational Headquarters of Material and Technical Supply to the Countryside today discussed questions connected with the beginning of a series of agricultural tasks, focusing its main attention on the harvest. Comrade Yezhevskiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Production and Technical Services to Agriculture, [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 5 July reports that the former association for the sale of agricultural equipment and the organization of machinery repairs and utilization--Soyuzselkhoztekhnika--had become the above-mentioned state committee] noted that about 670,000 combines are ready for the present harvest. This is 94 percent of all available machinery and reflects a high level of readiness.

However, the cutting of the rich harvest is being carried out in difficult conditions of bad weather, and combines are frequently breaking down. Furthermore, certain enterprises, inter alia the Rostselmash, Taganrog and Krasnoyarsk combine works and the Altay motor works, are behind schedule for delivering individual important spare parts. There is a frequent violation of rules governing the repair of guaranteed machinery. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are receiving new cominbes that are incomplete. For example, Orenburg mechanizers have just received 600 combines and Kokchetavskaya Oblast has received 800, but the harvesters for them have not yet arrived. Delivery is being delayed by the Tula combine works. This year the K-700 tractors are being widely used to transport the harvest. Their use could be even more widespread, but there is a shortage of tires. These should be delivered by the Bobruysk works.

The All-Union Operational Headquarters addressed large claims against the collectives of Orsk-Khalilovo, Makeyevka and other metallurgical enterprises. The Lyubertay works of grain harvesting machines is still behind in its work.

The sowing of winter crops has started in the country and there is a desperate need for mineral fertilizers for these crops. Unfortunately, deliveries of these fertilizers are irregular. Since the beginning of the year, enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry have been short in their deliveries to agriculture of over 250,000 tons of phosphate fertilizers. Many of those taking part in the session of the headquarters appealed to railroad workers to speed up the handling of rolling stock.

NURIYEV VIEWS 'BOTTLENECKS' IN BOOSTING LIVESTOCK RAISING

LD160715Y Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 33 Signed to Press 7 Aug 78 pp 5-6 LD

[Article by Z.I. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "The Development of Livestock Raising--A Top-Priority Task"]

[Text] The party's agrarian policy at the present stage is distinguished by the unity of objectives and the means of attaining them, its profoundly scientific nature and the use of a harmonious system of political, economic and organizational measures aimed at accelerating the development of all sectors of agricultural production. It is an inalienable integral part of the CPSU's general economic course.

This was confirmed with convincing force at the July (1978) plenum of the party's Central Committee, and in the report delivered there by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenum resolution stresses that the task of more rapidly developing livestock raising is now coming to the fore.

Much has been done since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum to strengthen the material and technical base of livestock raising and to create the economic and other conditions necessary for the dynamic growth of the output and procurement of livestock products.

The measures adopted have had a favorable effect on the sector's development. The average annual gross output of livestock products increased from R43.9 billion in the 7th 5-Year Plan to R62 billion in the 9th, while over the past 2 years of the current 5-Year Plan it has amounted to R65.4 billion. Whereas in the 7th 5-Year Plan average annual state purchases of livestock and poultry (live weight) amounted to 8.6 million tons, in the 9th the figure was 15.4 million tons and over the past 2 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan it has been 15.7 million tons. Milk purchases on average over the 1976-1977 period increased by 27.5 million tons, or 90 percent, compared to the average for the 7th 5-Year Plan, and egg purchases increased by 26.2 billion, or 300 percent.

The successes achieved are basically the result of intensifying livestock raising and increasing the productivity of livestock and poultry. Thousands of farmsteads and farms have crossed the 3,000-kg mark for milk yield per cow, are obtaining a daily weight gain of 800-1,000 grams in cattle fattening and 400-500 grams in hog rearing; and have increased the egg production of laying hens to 230 and more eggs per year.

Roughtly four-fifths of the country's agricultural land and more than half the agricultural production capital are used for livestock raising. Approximately 45 percent of all workers employed in the socialized sector of agriculture work in livestock raising. It has become a large-scale sector of social production producing a high ratio of marketable output. Its level of equipment is constantly rising.

In addition to strengthening and developing existing kolkhoz and sovkhoz farmsteads, and building up at these the output of produce, a program is being implemented in the country to create state livestock raising complexes as well as interfarm enterprises to fatten cattle and to produce milk, eggs and other produce.

By the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan the proportion of state livestock raising complexes relative to production on sovkhozes must amount to 37 percent for pork, 14 percent for beef and 18 percent for milk.

The increase in the output of livestock products that has been achieved in the country has made it possible to increase the populace's consumption of the most important foodstuffs. Within an increase in the country's population since 1965 of 28 million persons, per-capita consumption of meat and meat products has risen by 16 kg, of milk and dairy produce by 71 kg and of eggs by 100.

This is a considerable increase. But, as was noted at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, the growth of the people's prosperity has recently generated an increased demand precisely for livestock products. In this connection a situation has arisen whereby, despite an appreciable increase in the output of meat, milk and other products and the improvement of the sector's organization, the present level of livestock raising development does not meet the rapidly growing demands.

Therefore, one of the chief tasks in this sector is to raise the productivity of livestock and poultry everywhere as rapidly as possible, to consistently switch livestock raising to an industrial footing and to enhance its efficiency in every way while increasing the livestock and poultry population.

Acceleration of the development tempo of livestock raising requires even greater efforts to further strengthen the material and technical base of all agriculture. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his report at the plenum, it is essential to focus the attention of the entire party, of the ministries and departments, of kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers and of all rural workers on solving this task.

Main Element

The main "bottleneck" in livestock raising continues to be the fodder base. A fodder shortage is retarding the enhancement of productivity, limiting the output of livestock products and retarding the growth of the livestock and poultry population. On some farms fodder production is still regarded as a secondary concern and is pursued on primitive lines.

The worst land is frequently allocated for fodder crops and this land is inadequately fertilized. Fodder crop seed growing is only feebly organized. Not all kolkhozes and sovkhozes possess the necessary potential for the introduction of progressive methods in fodder procurement and storage.

It should be emphasized that many kolkhozes and sovkhozes lack, above all, high quality coarse, succulent and pasture fodder. Feed grains are being used to compensate for these shortages. Over the last 12 years the expenditure of concentrates in the country has doubled while that of other types of fodder has increased only 25 percent. This situation results from the slow growth rate in the production of hay, cured hay, silage, roots and other types of fodder. Their quality also leaves something to be desired.

Each year the agrochemical service takes hundreds of thousands of fodder samples for analysis. Of the fodder checked out, approximately one-third of the hay, one-fourth of the cured hay and grass meal and one-fifth of the silage proves to be substandard and of low quality. As a result, the fodder on whose production much labor and money is expended does not yield the necessary return.

According to scientific research data, the feed rations of livestock on many farms in recent years has begun more and more to lack easily digested carbohydrates, the energy-giving part of the feed. This disrupts sugar-protein ratio and results in the livestock's incomplete assimilation of the proteins available in the fodder.

In a number of places the fodder problem is reduced merely to a shortage of concentrates. Of course, concentrates are the most effective type of fodder in nutritional terms and from the technological viewpoint. Therefore the increase in grain production for livestock raising remains a very important task.

However, at this stage, when a shortage of feed grain is experienced, the agricultural organs and scientific establishments should pay more attention to the structure of rations and carefully consider the distinctive features of the conditions and existing potential. Therefore it is also necessary to devise new methods of livestock raising based upon acceptable types of feeding for specific zones and not vice versa--adapting the fodder base to fit the production methods; often mainly oriented toward the use of feed concentrates from state resources.

The main objective--increasing meat production by the end of the next 5-year plan to 19.5 million tons--must be achieved while insuring an average annual gross grain harvest of 238-243 million tons, as well as a sharp increase in the production of coarse, succulent, pasture and other types of fodder.

The 11th 5-Year Plan calls for work on the radical improvement of hayfields and the creation of cultivated pastures on an area of 12.4 million hectares. Irrigated hayfields and pastures are to be commissioned on an area of more than 1 million hectares and 27.3 million hectares of pastureland are to be supplied with water.

By 1985 hay production is to be increased 50 percent, silage and cured hay production is to be increased 80 percent and vitamin grass meal production is to increased 270 percent compared with the average annual level during the 9th 5-Year Plan. The potential for this exists. Fodder crops are grown in the country on an area of 63 million hectares and there are over 300 million hectares of pastures and hayfields. Efforts should be made by all possible means to enhance the yields of fodder crops and the productivity of natural fodder lands. The time has come when it is necessary to take the same attitude toward the fodder fields, meadows and pastures as we do now toward the wheat, sugar beet and cotton crops.

For the 1979-1985 period targets have been set for the commissioning of silage and cured hay installations with a capacity of 236 million cubic meters; root crop storage facilities with a capacity of 13 million tons; and facilities for the storage of other fodder. Increasing the delivery to kolkhozes and sovkhozes of highly productive equipment to procure and prepare, and the delivery of preservatives, polymer film and other means of insuring the preservation of the fodders' nutritional value are envisaged.

When examining questions of fodder production on the fields and meadows it is essential to pay special attention to improving the organization and remuneration of labor and socialist competition. It is necessary to enhance the material and moral interests both of ordinary workers and also of teams, sections, farmsteads and farms as a whole in increasing the production and enhancing the quality of fodder. It is essential to encourage in every way the farms and rayons that insure an increase in the output of livestock products through developing their own fodder base.

In order to provide livestock raising with more protein, a considerable increase in the production of pulse crops and expanded sowing of alfalfa, clover, peas, soybeans, lupine and other crops is envisaged.

The party Central Committee and the government intend to implement a program for increasing in 1978-1985 the production of feed protein, amino acids, premixes, fermentation preparations, feed antibiotics and vitamins on the basis of the continued development of the microbiological industry. In the 11th 5-Year Plan R2.9 billion of capital investment are being allocated to expanding the capacities of this industry.

The measures devised by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers to increase the production of mixed feed are a most important integral part of the package of measures to strengthen the fodder base. They envisage increasing the production of mixed feeds at state enterprises to 72 million tons; of protein-vitamin additives to 5 million tons; and of mixes to 385,000 tons by 1985. It is deemed expedient to further expand the building of interfarm enterprises that produce mixed feeds.

The scheduled measures for increasing the production and improving the quality of pasture, coarse, succulent, concentrated and other types of fodder will promote the strengthening of the fodder base, lend it stability and provide a reliable basis for the further growth of the production of meat and other livestock products.

Insuring a Comprehensive Approach

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have elaborated specific measures for the further material and technical reequipping of the sector. It is planned to supply agriculture with 1.87 million tractors and 1.45 million trucks in the next 5-year plan. Targets have been established for the production of more than R31 billion worth of machines for plant growing, livestock raising and fodder production.

It is planned to increase considerably the production of new, highly productive equipment, which will make it possible to largely complete the comprehensive mechanization of plant growing, to take a big step toward enhancing production mechanization in livestock raising and to implement a large-scale transitition to new, progressive techniques. In order to insure the output of machines, it is planned to construct new and also to modernize existing enterprises of the corresponding machine building ministries. More than $7.2 billion of capital investments is being allocated to the ministries for this purpose.

In the last few years the construction of livestock raising premises on kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been proceeding on a large scale. In the current 5-year plan an annual average of 3 times as many capital investments as during the Seventh 5-Year Plan are being assimilated for these purposes. In 1966-1977 premises for keeping 51 million head of cattle, 46 million pigs, 76 million sheep and 304 million birds were commissioned.

Livestock raising is consistently being placed on an industrial basis. Specialization is deepening; concentration and the interfarm cooperation process are intensifying. The technical reequipping of the sector must proceed in two directions: the modernization and technical reequipping of existing farmsteads, and the construction of new farmsteads, factories and complexes with a high level of mechanization and automation.

However, there are still many shortcomings in the organization of construction in the countryside, particularly the construction of livestock raising facilities--which was specially noted at the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum. Resources are spread out over many projects, the deadlines for commissioning capacities are postponed and the amount of uncompleted construction is increasing. There are omissions in design work, the cost of accommodation per animal has risen sharply and heavyweight structures are utilized in construction for no particular reason.

There is sometimes a failure to display a comprehensive approach toward planning and commissioning major livestock raising complexes. In particular, this means that facilities are constructed more rapidly than the feed base and the number of animals to occupy the complexes--particularly dairy complexes--are prepared. All this is lowering the efficiency with which the capital investments and material and technical resources channeled into the development of livestock raising are utilized.

Taking into account the specific conditions and development prospects of the fodder base, the main direction in solving the task of increasing meat production must be the comprehensive development of cattle raising. Its intensification implies not only the construction of large complexes for the raising and fattening of young animals, but also the organization of inexpensive fattening facilities to raise the average surrender weight per animal to 400-450 kilograms in the next few years by making maximum use of coarse and succulent fodder and thrifty use of concentrates. Much must be done to create an independent sector of specialized meat cattle raising. The main task is to insure everywhere that the average daily weight gain increases by organizing the intensive fattening and pasturing of cattle.

Much has been done in the last few years to develop pig raising and to place it on an industrial basis. There can be no doubt of the effectiveness of this work. The transition to progressive techniques makes it possible to reduce sharply the time used for fattening and to lower the expenditure of fodder and labor per quintal of meat. This process will continue to develop further and to gain strength.

It must be admitted that most farms make very poor use of the potential of sheep raising for increasing meat production. Despite some increase in the numbers of sheep, mutton production has not grown for many years and is at the level of 0.9-1 million tons (carcass weight). The sheep entering meat enterprises are poorly fattened.

Through the organization of intensive fattening operations and timely pasturing a real possibility exists of raising the weight of sheep to 45 kilograms and to 50 kilograms on certain farms. This would make it possible to raise substantially the quality of mutton and to provide an additional 400,000-600,000 tons of meat (live weight).

Poultry farming's transition to an industrial basis is practically completed now. Industrial poultry farming's share of state purchases of eggs and poultry meat is more than 85 percent for the country as a whole.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers attach particular importance to sharply increasing production of poultry meat. The resolution adopted on this question envisages raising the production of poultry meat on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in interfarm enterprises to 2 million tons by 1980 and constructing during the current 5-year plan 199 meat poultry units, 30 pedigree stock enterprises and 60 hatcheries [reproduktory]. Some R2.3 billion of capital investments will be sent for the aforementioned purposes.

The questions of raising the efficiency of meat and in particular broiler production are acquiring great importance. The recent discussion of this problem in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA showed that great reserves exist in this direction. The proposals made by specialists and practical experts for improving pedigree stock breeding and radically improving the work of the selection center and experiental stations as well as the recommendations voiced regarding the organization of mixed feed production merit serious attention.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed the necessity of insuring a considerable rise in the productivity of dairy cattle raising. It emphasized that by the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the country's average milk yield per cow on khokhozes and sovkhozes should be increased to 3,000 kilograms, reaching 4,000-5,000 kilograms in areas of developed dairy livestock raising.

Great importance was attached to pedigree stock breeding and veterinary science as most important factors in the intensification of livestock raising, for they insure the growth of cattle and poultry productivity. Thus the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers envisaged the implementation of large-scale measures to improve the organization of selection and breeding work, the veterinary service and their material and technical support. It is planned to insure a sharp improvement in the fruitfulness of the work of research institutions and selection centers; to increase the number of breeding farms for dairy and meat cattle raising, pig raising and sheep raising; and to expand the network of pedigree stock enterprises and hatcheries in poultry farming. A whole system of measures has been outlined to insure the effective protection of farmsteads from disease and to strengthen the veterinary services of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

While pursuing the policy of intensifying, specializing and concentrating livestock raising, the premature cutback of small-scale farmsteads must not be tolerated at the local level. Since kolkhozes and sovkhozes are large-scale agricultural enterprises in terms of land use and the availability of production capital and manpower resources, in a number of instances it is advisable to make fuller use of all plant-growing waste as livestock fodder on the spot. Such farmsteads must fully meet the intrafarm needs for milk, pork, eggs and poultry meat and also the requirements of the corresponding rural population and rural rayons as a whole for these products.

In order to increase the production of livestock products it is also necessary to use the potential of the population's private plots.

It always used to be the rule that in most villages and hamlets each household had its own fresh milk, kept a piglet and had poultry and other fowl. Rayon organizations and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders must give all possible assistance to all rural inhabitants who want to keep livestock and poultry. The main thing here is to help them acquire livestock, to enable working people to buy piglets and young birds at the right time and to provide the appropriate assistance with fodder.

Raising Efficiency

Of course, the planned measures in livestock raising will require additional state expenditure. But this will be more than compensated for by the increase in production and procurements of meat, milk and other produce if thrifty use is made of the funds invested in this sector.

In his report at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "The task of improving the use of material and financial resources on sovkhozes and kolkhozes and of raising the efficiency of agricultural production under contemporary conditions must be brought to the fore. Thus it is necessary at every economic level from top to bottom to mount a still more persistent struggle for thrift and economy, for the reduction of the prime cost of output and against instances of mismanagement and waste."

There are many kolkhozes, sovkhozes, livestock raising complexes and interfarm livestock raising enterprises which, year in and year out, increase production and raise its profitability. Thus the Pashskiy livestock raising complex in Leningradskaya Oblast has sold the state 11,500 head of cattle of top fatness with an average live weight of 438 kilograms. The profit from the meat sales has been more than R6.5 million. Profitability has reached 86 percent.

High production efficiency has been achieved on a number of farms in the Moscow area: the Belaya Dacha and Zarya Kommunizma sovkhozes and the Voronovskiy and Kuznetsovskiy complexes.

There are other livestock raising enterprises and farmsteads like this in other areas of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Baltic Republics.

At the same time there are still farms where the profitability of livestock raising is low or livestock raising is even unprofitable. In some cases this is explained by unsatisfactory organization of labor and production and by the inadequate material interest of farmstead working people in the ultimate results of their labor. In other cases it results from a poor fodder base and omissions in stock breeding work. All this must be investigated properly on each farm and measures must be outlined to eliminate the shortcomings.

It is necessary to insure stability in the fulfillment of plans for purchases of livestock raising produce and to raise the responsibility of all management organs for the state of affairs in the sector.

In the past 6 months many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sold livestock and poultry in excess of the plan. But some farms failed to fulfill their plans, failing to supply the country with 550,000 tons of livestock and poultry.

Certain livestock raising complexes are not notable for their high efficiency. For instance, last year on the Vysokinskiy interfarm complex in Orlovskaya Oblast the average daily (per capita) weight gain in cattle was 316 grams. The prime cost per quintal of weight gained was R253. The losses from livestock sales totaled R4,000. Such examples are not isolated.

In a number of complexes the annual expenditure of mixed feed is 10-14 percent above the norm. All this testifies to the great potential that exists for increasing livestock raising efficiency. The direct duty of every farm and rayon is to make fuller use of this potential.

As is well known, the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum noted that the purchase prices of certain types of livestock products still do not compensate the expenditure of certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes. And so it has been deemed advisable from the beginning of next year to raise the purchase prices of milk, wool, mutton and karakul in order to insure profitable production. At the same time it must be stressed once again that the enhancement of livestock raising efficiency largely depends on the rational use of material and manpower resources and the improvement of output quality.

Great and responsible tasks face our country's livestock raisers. The solution of these tasks will require mobilizing the efforts of not only farmstead working people but also kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists, party and agricultural organs and the collectives of the industrial enterprises that supply livestock raising with the necessary equipment, technology and other material and technical resources.

The end of summer and the fall are a favorable time for obtaining high weight gains in livestock and milk yields. The abundance of green fodder is a real basis for obtaining high animal productivity. Many farms of Stavropolskiy Kray and Orenburgskaya, Semipalatinskaya and other oblasts are skillfully combining the pasturing of livestock in natural pastures with fattening-up using cheap green fodder. Reserves for increasing meat production exist in every republic, oblast and rayon. And so it is necessary everywhere to make the fullest possible use of the summer-fall period in order to organize the intensive fattening and pasturing of cattle and sheep.

Great work is now going on in the fields and farmsteads. The harvest of the 3d year of the 5-year plan is being collected. The harvest and fodder procurement are the culmination of the farmer's work. Their borders are extending more and more widely and they are gaining speed.

According to the plan, in the current year it is necessary to produce 220 million tons of grain; to procure 238 million tons of hay, cured hay and straw (29 million tons more than was procured last year); to lay in 245 million tons of silage (46 million tons more than last year); and to procure 47 million tons of root crops (10 million tons more than last year).

Favorable conditions for the development of grasses and procurement of the appropriate types of fodder have prevailed almost everywhere. The task consists of insuring highly productive use of all the available equipment for harvesting and transporting fodder.

To procure as much various kinds of quality fodder as possible is to create the necessary conditions for the successful implementation of the upcoming livestock wintering and the increase in livestock products. This will be rural working people's response to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum.

ABOVE-PLAN GRAIN SALES TO GET SPECIAL INCENTIVES

LD160735Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Correspondent interview with G.S. Zolotukhin, USSR minister of procrements: "Procuring More Rye, Buckwheat and Millet"]

[Text] As is well known, the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum noted the need to pay even greater attention to the production and procurements of rye, buckwheat and millet. In this connection Comrade G.S. Zolotukhin, USSR minister of procurements, told our correspondent about the specifics of the purchases of these valuable crops this year.

First of all I would like to recall Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words to the effect that the country does not need grain in general but grain of good quality and in a wide variety. And, of course, rye, buckwheat and millet take their place among the other grain crops. After all, rye bread and buckwheat and millet kasha are traditional and well-loved foods of our people.

It should be noted that many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are raising good harvests of rye, buckwheat and millet and successfully fulfilling their pledges for sal.. to the state. For instance, for 12 years the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Belorussia and Lithuania have annually fulfilled the plans for the sale of rye to the state. There are many similar farms in a number of oblasts of the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan. In 1976-1977 the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Millerovskiy Rayon, Rostovskaya Oblast, and Starobelskiy Rayon, Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, completed fulfillment of the 5-year plan for millet procurements. Last year Uspenskiy Rayon, Pavlodarskaya Oblast, sold the state over 7,700 tons of buckwheat, also more than the plan. Other examples of a correct approach toward the fulfillment of state targets could also be cited.

Simultaneously cases of another sort were also encountered in 1977. As a result of less attention to raising rye, buckwheat and millet, a number of farms were not fulfilling the plans for their sale. A large amount of poor-quality grain had entered state reserves. Some local agricultural and procurement organs had reconciled themselves to the fact that considerable quantities of rye and groat crops remained on farms and were not sold to the state. Thus in 1977 the "8 Marta" Kolkhoz, Cheremisinovskiy Rayon, Kurskaya Oblast, harvested 203 tons of millet, over half of which it fed to the livestock and did not sell to the state. But the farm's plan for the sale of this product was 190 tons. In the same rayon the Leninisky Prizvy Kolkhoz, having harvested 321 tons of rye, sold the state 76 tons, fulfilling the purchase plan by only 14 percent, and fed the livestock the remainder of the rye. It is essential to do everything to prevent such shortcomings in the future.

This year many farms have raised a better rye harvest than last year, and good conditions are taking shape for the buckwheat and millet harvest. Given the harvest's precise and harmonious organization to a tight schedule and without losses, and with the prompt shipment and surrender of rye and groat crops at the grain reception enterprises, the farms have the opportunity to successfully fulfill the plans for their sales to the state. Experience shows that the greatest success in the struggle to bring in the harvest rapidly without losses is achieved where extensive use is made of progressive forms of organizing work following the experience of Ipatovskiy Rayon, Stavropolskiy Kray.

Great tasks now face the leaders and specialists of the agricultural and procurement organs. Together with the kolkhozes and sovkhozes it is essential to determine immediately the commodity resources of rye and groat crops and establish strict control over their use. Here there must be an increase in farm leaders' responsibility for the fulfillment of plans for the sale of grain crops to the state. We cannot tolerate cases where, having fulfilled the plans and socialist pledges primarily with one or two crops, people forget about the need to cope with the targets for the whole range of produce. No one has the right to violate plan discipline. It is also very important to insure that the maximum amount of rye, buckwheat and millet grain is drawn into the state resources by means of above-plan purchases and in exchange for mixed feed and grain fodder.

The quality of harvesting work requires great attention. Last year there were many cases where, due to failure to observe the optimal harvesting periods and the incorrect adjustment of the combine harvesters' operating units, a large amount of hulling and crushing of the grain was observed during the threshing. As a result the farms suffered considerable losses.

It should be noted that an increase in the sale of rye, buckwheat and millet grain is advantageous to the farms. After the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum the state's payments for the sale of these crops increased sharply. Bonuses were established for the sale of grain of valuable strains. To create the most favorable conditions for making above-plan purchases of rye and buckwheat grain, the payment of a 50-percent bonus for above-plan achievements is being implemented this year irrespective of the fulfillment of the plan for the sale of grain from other crops.

Considerable incentives have also been created on the farms for the surrender of rye, millet and buckwheat grain into the state resources by exchanging it for mixed feed and grain fodder. For instance, farms which have sufficient grain resources to allow them to stock up with seeds and meet plans and contract commitments for its sale to the state and the paying off of loans can perfectly well deliver rye, buckwheat and millet grain to the grain-reception enterprises in exchange for grain feed and mixed feed without waiting to fulfill the grain purchase plans as a whole. The opportunity to exchange rye and groat crops for mixed feed and grain feed from state resources is also offered in 1978, as an exception, to those farms which cannot fulfill the plan for the sale of grain to the state as a whole because of crop failure.

To increase the farms' interest in the exchange, a procedure has been established in which kolkhoz and sovkhoz expenditure on the delivery of grain for exchange to the grain-reception enterprises, and on the delivery to the farms of the mixed feed and grain fodder is reimbursed according to the unified tariffs for motor vehicle shipments at the state's expense. This procedure for the reimbursement of transportation expenses also fully extends to exchange operations involving rye, buckwheat and millet grain.

We may voice confidence that the successful solution of the tasks set by the party and government for increasing state resources of rye, buckwheat and millet from this year's harvest will be promoted by close attention and active assistance from the party and soviet organs of the republics and the krays, oblasts and rayons.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151